# NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXX. No. 22966. Registered at the C.P.O. SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1939 (Postage: China and Japan 1½ cents; abroad 15 cents.) TEN CENTS


**S.M.C. NOTIFICATION NO. 5040**

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*ADDENDUM No. 20.*

PART II: ADDITIONS

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Shanghai, January 17, 1939.

10353

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By Order of the Board,
E. I. OWEN,
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January 16, 1939.

10339

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 5113 for 100 Shares numbered 152135/152234 inclusive in the above Company registered in the name of Mr. Hans August Siebs, has been declared lost or destroyed, and if the above Certificate is not produced within THIRTY days from date, it will be cancelled and a new certificate for 100 shares will be issued in lieu thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
*General Agents.*

Shanghai, January 18, 1939.

10360

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Shanghai, January 18, 1939.

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*General Agents.*

Shanghai, January 18, 1939.

10362

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**

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ASIA TRADING CORPORATION

10348

***To-day's Events***

**JANUARY**

17 Casa d'Italia: Cinema: I Grandi Condottieri, 9
17 For. Y. Lecture: 'Boulder Dam' and 'Work Pays America.' Movies. 9

***Coming Events***

**JANUARY**

19 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
19 Royal Asiatic Society, Ann. Meeting
19 For. Y. Debate: 'Enslaved Women,' 9
22 Municipal Orchestra, Symphony Concert, Lyceum, 5.15
23 Engineering Society Meeting, 5.45
24 For. Y. Lecture: 'Chinese Peasant Cults,' 9
25 S'hai Burns Club, Supper, S'hai Club
25 Theosophical Society, 75 Jessfield Rd., Public Lecture, 6
25 A.D.C. 'Musical Chairs,' Lyc., 9.15
26 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
26 B.W.A. Young Peoples Entertainment, 5.30
26 For. Y. Debate: 'Control of Western Areas,' 9
26 A.D.C. 'Musical Chairs,' Lyc., 9.15
27 Armoured Car Coy. Dance, French Club
27 For Y. Special Musical Programme Direction: Professor Aksakov, 9
27 A.D.C. 'Musical Chairs,' Lyc., 9.15
28 A.D.C. 'Musical Chairs,' Lyc., 9.15
31 For Y. Lecture: 'Hunting in French Indo-China,' Movies, 9

**FEBRUARY**

2 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
2 Concert Community Church, 9.15
3 S'hai Reel Club Dance, Masonic Hall
7 For. Y. Lecture: 'Currency and Finance in War Time,' 9
8 U.C. Women's Guild Rummage Sale
10 Shanghai Camera Club, Meeting and Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9
22 L. de Luca's opera: 'Willow,' Lyc., 9.15
23 L. de Luca's opera: 'Willow,' Lyc., 9.15
24 L. de Luca's opera: 'Willow,' Lyc., 9.15
25 L. de Luca's opera: 'Willow,' Lyc., 9.15

*Charge for items $1 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event*

**LOST DECLARATION OF TRUST**

B.C. PAOSHAN LOT 356

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Declaration of Trust No. 437, dated March 15, 1920, issued by Algar & Co., Ltd., in favour of Ching Jing Tsay in respect of the above lot has been declared lost, and hereafter the aforesaid Declaration of Trust will be considered null and void.

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January 16, 1939.

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Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS", are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

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**Classified Advertisement continued On Page 14**


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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## S.M.C. Increases:

### A Chance for the B.R.A.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A good proportion of the British community of the International Settlement belongs to the British Residents' Association. This Association is doing its part in keeping Shanghai's troubles before the Home Government. Is it not essential to ensure that Shanghai is worthy of the help which it asks? What will be the reaction of those at Home when they read that we have enormously increased the salaries of already highly paid civic servants at a time when we are crying our woes from the housetops?

I would suggest that the British Residents' Association should take up this matter of huge salary increases with the Municipal Council. The B.R.A. has all the machinery for doing this, and it is, or should be, the mouthpiece of the man on his own, as contrasted with the big corporations who are able to make themselves felt.

We all have an inexact idea of the salaries paid to Municipal employees. There should be publication giving the emoluments of every municipal office. It is not right that there should be anything hole and corner about such matters, or that a huge increase in expenditure such as has now been jumped upon the ratepayers should be possible without the fullest public reporting of the project.

It seems, indeed, that Shanghai has outgrown the day when its monetary affairs could be safely entrusted to committees of local residents sitting practically in camera. Although the Municipal Council is within its rights in agreeing to such expenditure, yet the general feeling is that equity demanded the concurrence of the ratepayers.

The very fact that municipal machinery has reached the creaking stage is sufficient commentary on the true ability of the men who are the S.M.C.'s advisers. The responsibility rests, however, on all of us—we have been too content to let things slide. A sudden shock like the present comes and we must sit down indignant but helpless because there is no way of dealing with the matter.

The Ratepayers' Meeting is not representative of the ratepayers, a huge proportion of whom now pay rates but are denied suffrage. A glance at the extent of the Voters' List shows its ridiculous inadequacy to a city of this size.

Working under such conditions, the S.M.C. ought to justify itself by super-scrupulosity in all its dealings. Anything less is a step on the road to downfall.

No one wants to pull down if satisfactory reconditioning can be managed. Having had our shock, let us see to it that, at least, if the catastrophe cannot now be rectified, nothing of the sort shall ever happen again. A people gets the government it deserves.

RATEPAYER UMPTEEN.

Shanghai, Jan. 15.

### Reverse of the Shield

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A crop of correspondence in your yesterday's issue has voiced quite legitimate indignation of the ratepayers regarding the squandering of public money by S.M.C. I may complete the list of instances by reminding the public of the revolt in the camp of the interned Chinese soldiers and how generously the S.M.C. has "recompensed" them for that mutiny, from the municipal chest of course.

Yet, the S.M.C. does not always show such extravagance in spending public money. Not at all, there are cases when the strings of the public purse are tightened. Of one of these cases, probably more shocking than the present squandering itself, I ask your permission to say a few words, as by contrast it shows the real state of mind of both S.M.C. and its heads of departments.

About two months ago S.M.C. terminated the services of one of his foreign employees of lower rank, underpaid and with no right to a superannuation fund, after about twelve years of service. He has a family with children in school. The termination of the services was not warranted by the present conditions in Shanghai, not necessitated neither by his conduct, which was irreproachable, nor by his work as he is a highly qualified person.

Well, the termination of his services under the present conditions is equivalent to forcing him and his family in the street. Beside his last pay cheque the employee in question has not been granted by S.M.C. even one cent. Oh, yes, there was also a "good conduct" discharge sheet, an exceedingly valuable document indeed! The Municipal Council pays the bandits for their revolt, double salary of already highly paid heads of departments, but refuses to grant some allowance to an employee after twelve years of service, just what is being done by every decent merchant firm in Shanghai.

This case and especially some particular features of the service of this employee and his relations with the S.M.C. require special official public investigation. In this instance, I hope, my protest will not be permitted to remain a voice in the wilderness, it will be insisted upon until that investigation has been made.

PROTEST.

Shanghai, Jan. 16.

### A Non-Resident's View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Since I am not a permanent resident of Shanghai I shall, I suppose, now be accused of participating in something that is none of my business.

But I am not so sure of that. I have been in this town a great deal during the past fifteen years. I am familiar with conditions here. I know something of the extent of the present suffering among hundreds of thousands. I am aware of the difficulties still others experience in getting along in times like these. I have discovered that thousands of people are trying to support themselves and their families on a pittance they are not even sure will continue. I read an advertisement the other day—by a European firm, too—asking for a Chinese or Eurasian girl with a knowledge of stenography and offering to pay a wage of $30 Mex. a month.

Moreover, there are occasions when an abuse, though local in its inception, is so flagrant that it becomes anybody's business because it is assailable on the grounds of common humanity and ordinary decency. Such an abuse, it appears to be, has developed in Shanghai.

I am as well aware as anybody of the onerous duties and the grave responsibilities of the principal officials of the Shanghai Municpal Council. I know, too, that in times like these they exist in daily peril. I understand that it is part of their task to avert even greater peril from the other residents of Shanghai and even from occasional visitors therein.

Clearly, then, there are demanded of these gentlemen extraordinary ability, courage, energy and determination. I do not know them but there is no doubt in my mind that each is possessed in outstanding measure of all the foregoing qualities. I suppose, indeed, their efficiency is so comprehensive in its scope that any one of them could take over on a moment's notice the duties of Mr. Hore-Belisha, Harry Hopkins or Sam Goldwyn.

Men and women may sleep in the streets on cold wet nights, babies die by the score of hunger and exposure, educated young men worry themselves sick trying to support a family on $150 a month, Mex., yet is any fairminded person bold enough to affirm that civic leaders who possess the qualifications above enumerated should not be properly paid? In any case these eminent gentlemen know better than you and I or anyone else both how much they need to live on and how much their services are worth. They know and they have acted upon that knowledge, remuneratng themselves according to their own understanding of their deserts.

And yet I wonder if, having done this, they feel no compunctions whatever, no qualms of conscience, no whispers of rebuke from some vague inner source, no little troubling uncertainties of what some distant future may hold for them as they ride in their luxurious cars to their luxurious homes past the sufferers who fill the streets of Shanghai today. I wonder.

The thing for the rate-payers of Shanghai to do is a thing that has been done many times before in many places under just such conditions. They should hold a large and vociferous indignation meeting which will declare Shanghai's sentiments in a manner too definite to be disregarded.

MARC T. GREENE.

Shanghai, Jan. 15.

### That Billingsgate Odour

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—There are two strong-smelling red herrings in the Council's statement issued from the Publicity Office, which I think should be decently interred.

The first red herring:—

> With every rise in exchange the increase will be less.

Apart from the self-evident fact that with every fall in exchange the increase will be more, do our city fathers, and particularly those associated with the larger commercial firms, incline to the view that exchange is likely to rise in the near, or the reasonably near, future. If they do, why anticipate a low limit of 7d to the dollar? Would not a low limit of, say, 1/- have given the privileged ones in "A" Class an adequate and reasonable compensation? If they do not consider a rise in exchange likely, why not be honest and inform the public that, whilst the adjustment will cost so much just now it will cost more with a further fall in exchange.

The second red herring:—

> Foreign currency equivalents are by no means extravagant in comparison with the salaries paid by the large commercial firms.

This one really smells.

I wonder how many employees of the larger commercial firms could repurchase, at current rate of exchange, their sterling salaries with the adjusted local dollars they receive. I don't suggest that the favoured ones in the Council can, but the correct comparison—if this is necessary—is the sterling salaries which can be purchased at current rate of exchange with the local dollars actually received. For example, I know of the case of one larger commercial firm whose exchange compensation has the effect of reducing a sterling salary of £1,000 to £800.

The introduction of red herrings such as the above merely bolsters up a weak case. If the adjustment has been made for the purpose of putting certain Council employees on a basis more in line with the larger commercial firms, it would be interesting to know which of the larger commercial firms have been taken as a basis, because as far as I can see the S.M.C. privileged employees are now on a much better wicket than the employees of most of the larger commercial firms.

If the purpose of the adjustment is to assist Municipal employees generally to tide over a difficult period, can it be said that the basis which has been devised is an equitable one?

L. C. F.

Shanghai, Jan. 16.

### Official Mumbo Jumbo

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—At the risk of overtaxing your space devoted to this latest S.M.C. daring adventure in passing out wholesale chunks of Ratepayers funds to the "deserving" few, I wish to reiterate the fact that your headlines "S.M.C. Heads Get Big Pay Increase" and your vigourously phrased editorial "S.M.C. Increases" combined, have had the effect of landing a heavy impact on the financial solar plexus of the many business concerns who have been struggling for the past year to get their own affairs out of the red.

That the smoothly worded "exchange adjustment" resolution of the Staff Committee, couched in the official "mumbo jumbo" jargon, could so effectively smoke-screen such pay increases seems absolutely incredible. The sincere thanks of the entire business community are due you, Sir, for your timely exposure of this latest piece of scandalous political jobbery.

However, as the Council by its own act has shown that it is effectively ruled, managed, governed and directed by an "unofficial" official inner circle, and has fully and blatantly advertised the fact to the entire community, it remains to be seen whether this inner circle is still smart enough to jam through or persuade the Ratepayers to approve—as will now be necessary at the next Ratepayers Meeting—some new and startling Budget "appropriations".

In view of the brief period remaining before this next meeting, would it be possible for you to publish during the coming week unofficial estimates of the total sum involved and specific instances of representative amounts to be handed out, in this wholesale gushing forth of Council funds?

If this could be supplemented by forecasts of the probable sources of Council revenue that must be jacked-up to provide the necessary funds, I am sure a majority of the business interests in the city would be more than appreciative.

Is there any Council precedent, applicable under present conditions, for these increases? I am informed that the pay increases in the leading firms represented by the members of the Staff Committtee, by comparison, would provide a fitting theme for comic opera, so I ask you, what, in sober truth, can be assumed to be the alibi or justification for this drunken sailor policy in disbursing ratepayers' money during the present emergency?

ROBERT L. STEWART.

Shanghai, Jan. 15.

### And Low Paid Chinese

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have to congratulate you on your leading article of January 14 regarding S.M.C. increases, but I wish to add one point which seems missing in your comment. It is about the amount of increases granted to the S.M.C. Chinese staff not serving under Letters of Appointment. According to the Council's official announcement, the maximum increase allowed to this class of employees is 9 per cent. Thus for an average coolie receiving $20 a month, he will get $1.80 more, a big increase and a wonderful help towards his high cost of living as compared with those big shots such as secretaries and commissioners, isn't it? And yet, they are the fellows who, despite rain or sun, summer or winter, holidays or no holidays, have to be at their jobs all the time.

I once made some casual enquiries among the squatter huts dwellers as to their livelihood and, to my surprise, I found that quite a number, if not a majority, were actually in the S.M.C. employ as P.W.D. or P.H.D. coolies or even chauffeurs. I wonder how much consideration have these poor fellows ever received from the Council?

If, instead of the present rates of increase, the Council would only allow a lesser percentage of increase to the highest positions and better provisions were made for the lowest-paid employees, then something would have been really accomplished.

CHINESE RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, Jan. 16.

### "B" and "L" Classes

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I think all fair-minded people will agree with what you say in the last paragraph of your leader published today, namely,

> If a more generous increase had been given to the lower ranks, who in view of the history of the economy cuts, and the obligation to pay rates, have received the merest pittance, wholly incommensurable with the difference in the cost of living between 1936 and now, there would have been little cause for complaint.

In the statement issued by the Council (published today) speaking of the favoured "A" class employees, appears the following:

> On the basis of an exchange of 8d. to the dollar the maximum increase in pay received by any employee as compared with the pay received in December, 1938, is approximately 60 per cent.

"B" class, and I believe "L" class employees also, receive an increase at the end of this month as compared with the pay received in December, 1938, of 3 per cent. In the case of members of the Police Force (to quote one case) this 3 per cent. is based on basic pay and gives the men an increase of an average of about $12 a month.

The standard of living of "A" class employees is thus rated at 2,000 per cent. higher than that of the "B" and "L" class employees. I understand the increases were granted to meet the present high cost of living.

In the various articles and statements issued there has been mention of the 15 per cent. increase by which the ordinary rank and file employee has benefitted. In 1937, after the Economy Commission had been at work, these lowly beings were mulcted of many advantages, the main one being repatriation allowance, although 90 per cent. of them are domiciled in England. This was in addition to the cut in salary, which was said to be 8 per cent., but which worked out at much more, taking all things into consideration. Last year, in view of the soaring cost of living, they were granted a 12 per cent. increase on basic pay, and now in January 1939 they are receiving a further 3 per cent., making 15 per cent. in all. This increase does not replace what they have lost as the result of the 1936 Economy Commission, so they are in a worse plight now than they were before the hostilities, although the cost of living has increased by about 40 per cent.

If the object of the Council is to breed discontent in its lower ranks they can have thought of no surer means of attaining this end, apart from bringing the censure of the ratepayers on their heads.

VOX POPULI

Shanghai, January 16.

### Special Meeting Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As a member of the tax-paying community I thank you for your fearless stand over the matter of Municipal employees' salary increases, and it would seem a pity if the matter is allowed to die down without some energetic steps being taken to right the wrong.

From enquiries I have made, a meeting of taxpayers can be insisted upon if a sufficient number of names are attached to an application to the Shanghai Municipal Council, or the Consular Body. This should be done without delay and a stop put to the unbridled squandering of the public funds.

There is a deeper principle involved than the overpaying of an unnecessarily large staff and that is the illogical excuse that a person employed in China, working chiefly with and for the Chinese and living almost entirely on the products and labour of the country, should claim that his salary should be dependent upon the adverse fluctuations of some outside currency. On the other hand I do not remember in the days when the Shanghai tael stood so highly valued in ratio to European currencies, that there was any corresponding reduction in Municipal salaries.

Another point of great importance to the workers and merchants of Shanghai, is the bad effect this squandering will produce with the various Great Powers on whom we rely for protection and maintainence of extraterritoriality in these hazardous days.

After all the public funds belong to the taxpayers of all nationalities and if a simple calculation is made, it will be seen that substantial increases will have to be made in taxes to meet these salary increases, which we are so naively told, in the senior classes only amount to 60 per erroneously stated.
errooneously stated.

ECONOMIST.

Shanghai, Jan. 16.

BY SAPAJOU

**Mr. L. Chevretton**

*Manager of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine.*

### Interesting Speech:

### Anglo-German Navy Pact

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Listening in short wave range some weeks ago, I accidentally had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet and yesterday in the same way I listened to a broadcast by a British admiral on the German-British Naval agreement. The admiral explained how Germany was deprived of her fleet after the war and that it had always been clear to everyone that Germany would not submit to the Versailles naval clauses longer than absolutely necessary; he explained how Germany, at the beginning of June 1935, offered an agreement to London which was signed on June 18 1935. He elucidated this agreement, especially the clauses under which Germany lately approached Great Britain, and he stressed Germany's right to her last demands and the friendly spirit which prevailed during the discussion lately held in Berlin. He terminated this review by saying that Great Britain had no complaints to make against Germany in this matter as she acted according to the concluded agreement.

I am very interested to hear such and similar speeches from influential British politicians; is there any possibility of obtaining information locally as to the time of such broadcasts? Why have you discontinued your items on Radio matters and are programmes published elsewhere locally?

OBSERVER.

Shanghai, Jan. 16.

## Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JANUARY 17, 1869

It is also satisfactory to learn that a valuable addition has been made to the strength of the Fire Brigade, by the enrolment of 30 tide-waiters as a Fire Police, who are placed under the orders of Mr. Chief Engineer Hayes. We have been requested to state that the offer of their assistance originated in a proposal made by the Commissioner of Customs and the Harbour Master in September last, to Mr. Hayes, to establish a fire engine to be worked by Customs officers, but Mr. Hayes' reply was to the effect that, as there were already so many engines in the place what was most needed at fires was a force to preserve order. The offer has now been communicated to the Customs officers themselves, who have expressed their willingness to carry it out, and to whom therefore the public will be mainly indebted. The company is to be auxiliary to the Fire Department, and is to receive orders through its own officers, from the chief engineer.

It was announced in Warsaw that the Polish stratosphere balloon "Star of Poland" which was partially destroyed by an explosion last September, is now undergoing a repair and will be ready in spring to make a fresh attempt to reach the stratosphere. It is intended to employ helium gas to avoid the danger of explosion.


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| Number of Bonds in Force | Special Reimbursement | Total Amount of Reimbursements |
|---|---|---|
| 53,629 | $26,814 | $160,887 |

| Reimbursements | | | Drawn by Bond Nos. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Special Reimbursement | of $26,814 | 21213 | $ 26,814 |
| 26 | First reimbursements | of $ 2,000 each | 902 2340 4068 4571 4765 6443 12034 12297 13221 13581 13627 15712 17743 19467 21415 28110 28756 29724 32260 37605 40703 46111 47723 50113 50829 52151 | $ 52,000 |
| 26 | Second ,, | of $ 300 each | 1512 2227 3327 3432 6611 7566 9534 11792 11884 12481 16876 16922 22917 23051 23334 32316 34632 34884 37254 39321 42726 44886 47852 48684 49351 51916 | $ 7,800 |
| 26 | Third ,, | of $ 200 each | 1036 2270 4195 5480 9618 9970 10772 12407 14063 15141 16485 18084 18503 21631 22244 23068 31640 37857 38124 41027 43339 44697 50520 51102 52510 52716 | $ 5,200 |
| 26 | Fourth ,, | of $ 100 each | 148 3106 9566 10080 11493 13304 14067 14120 16865 18022 18032 18224 19591 19655 25547 27234 27784 29388 36647 37552 37835 38042 43650 45104 48741 49785 | $ 2,600 |
| 1 | Supplementary ,, | of $ 1,629 | 51268 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | $ 1,629 |
| 1 | ,, ,, | of $ 244 | 31812 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | $ 244 |
| 1 | ,, ,, | of $ 163 | 13167 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | $ 163 |
| 1 | ,, ,, | of $ 81 | 27458 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | $ 81 |
| 5,363 | Terminal ,, | of $ 12 each | Terminating with No. "6" .. .. .. .. .. | $ 64,356 |
| 5,472 | **Reimbursements Totalling** .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | | $160,887 |

**Liquidation Bonds** (Converted from the Drawing Certificates of National Industrial Bank of China) **Share Number Drawn: SHARE 2**

N.B.—The Society is not responsible for any possible errors due to misprints in the drawing lists published in various newspapers.
For official drawing list, please apply to our offices.

# THE BOOK PAGE

## The Land of the Berbers

BLACK BARBARY By Patrick Turnbull. Hurst & Blackett, London. 15/-.

Ignoring the Morocco which in the space of eighteen years has been transformed from an unknown and hostile land into a veritable tourists' paradise, Patrick Turnbull set out to write something different from the conventional Moroccan travel book, and the result is a vivid picture of the still little-known country beyond the Grand Atlas mountains, marked on the official maps as the *Zone d'Insecurité*—a picture which pleases by its obvious sincerity and closeness to truth. This country, so faithfully described by the author, is the land of the Berbers, who are the direct descendants of the original inhabitants of the country before the first Arab invasion of A.D. 705, and who have nothing in common with the pure Arab beyond the fact that they have embraced the Mohammedan faith. The author found them the most generous people in the world and through a chance kindness he was privileged to meet famous personalities of old Berber families. He has many delightful stories to tell of their charm and courtesy.

### The Foreign Legion

"Black Barbary" is a fascinating book and its quality lies in the fact that the author is no ordinary traveller visiting well-known places. With rare courage he penetrates the horrors of Marrakesh, decimated with typhus and famine after a terrible drought. He enters the *Zone d'Insecurité* at his own risk and peril, and he gives a vivid description of life in the lonely outposts manned by members of the Foreign Legion, most famous military unit in the world. His first-hand experiences with the Legion are particularly interesting in view of the many conflicting and exaggerated reports concerning this force. He describes the organization of the Legion — five infantry regiments and a cavalry regiment, divided into two squadrons—and about the so-called "iron discipline" and brutality displayed therein, he quotes an ex-sergeant in the Grenadier Guards, stationed at Kasbah Tadla, who informed him that the discipline in the Legion was "child's play" compared to that of Chelsea Barracks. From his own experiences—he stayed for four weeks with the Legion at the lonely post of Bou Malem—the author tells of the barrack-room life led by these brave warriors, the majority of whom are Germans. Here at last is the truth about that famous unit of the French Army, and it is surprising to find that the men are not of the criminal type, as countless episodes in fiction would have us believe, but rather of an adventurous nature, which drove them to escape from the monotony of life in the towns and cities of their own country to find excitement and sometimes death under the tricolour of France. The chapter on the life of the Foreign Legion is a fascinating account of struggle and bloodshed and of the conditions to be found when duty does not call these soldiers of fortune.

### Portrait of a Soldier

The book ends with an absorbing appreciation of a great and courageous French soldier in Morocco—Henri de Bournazel. Of his daring exploits during the Abd El Krim uprising the author paints a stirring picture, and describing his death from wounds when leading his men against a Berber stronghold he has brilliantly recaptured the utter breathlessness of the episode, and has paid a remarkable tribute to a brave soldier and to those men of the Legion and native levies who, with undying courage, bounded without fear into the face of death. "Black Barbary" is more than an enthralling book, for it presents in miniature the whole story of the Berbers and of the French colonization, written by a man whose gifts of knowledge, penetration and expression are self-evident.—R.S.

## To Interest and Amuse

MY FRIENDS THE CHINESE By Carl Crow. Decorations by G. Sapojnikoff (Sapajou). Hamish Hamilton, London. 9/-.

Perhaps the best way to describe Carl Crow's new book is to say that it is what a westerner would write as a companion piece to Lin Yutang's "My Country and My People." Dr. Lin has said that one of the most important movements in China today is the discovery of their own country by young Chinese intellectuals. He then presented his discoveries. Mr. Crow shows how pleasant it can be to interpret one's Chinese friends to the west. Dr. Lin's wit and wisdom are subtle, his interpretations adorned by history, legend and a philosophical turn of mind. Mr. Crow cannot forget that his book "Four Hundred Million Customers" was a best seller. He has followed in his own steps. His chapter headings show this: Fuel for the Pots of China, Aristocracy of the Washboard, The Inconvenience of Honesty, Naughty Words from Scholarly Lips.

### Beauties of the Bar Boy

"My Friends the Chinese" is a fine example of a book built up of small points to present a definite picture which will interest and amuse the western reader. The hands of Hollywood stars are compared unfavourably with the "tapering and slender fingers of the average Shanghai bar boy." The intense absorption of the Chinese is proved again by the bar boy and the old imperial examinations. The Golden Mean, the doctrine of compromise, will prevent a two party political system—and perhaps by the same argument a dictatorship, although Mr. Crow does not continue that far with his thesis. The old story of the non-rescued drowning person is finally laid to rest and the ethical view of the squeeze system is shown in all its logic.

Mr. Crow has commented upon the Chinese characteristics which are most frequently discussed—perhaps with the belief that readers are most interested in covering familiar ground. He is amusing and sympathetic. He has opened no new windows, though he doubtless will succeed in persuading something less than "400 Million Customers" to look into these old windows newly dressed.

The drawings by Sapajou are whimsical and add greatly to the pleasure of the book.—F.M.R.

## The Elephant Boy

SABU OF THE ELEPHANTS. By Jack Whittingham. With Preface by Alexander Korda. Thirty-two photographs. Hurst & Blackett, London. 5/-.

Sabu, the elephant boy, has become almost as famous as Shirley Temple in his own way, and this is a story of his life, written, in the words of the publishers, in a way "to please old or young." There are thirty-two beautiful full page photographs, showing stages in Sabu's career from the time he lay familiarly before an elephant, clad only in a loin cloth, to his later, and possibly more arduous days of studying geography in front of a map. The style of the narrative is smooth and simple, and the dedication of the volume, "To my nephew Jeremie who has made up his mind to be an elephant boy, too...," shows the inspiration of the author. Sabu is not extolled to the greatest heights, as might be expected if the book were a form of subtle publicity for a young cinema star. But the tale of his life is clearly and straightforwardly told, in language which should not be beyond the intelligence of the average ten or twelve year old child. Most comment will be made on the illustrations however, for which acknowledgements are paid to London Film Producers. They are really excellent, and contribute largely to make the whole volume a treasure for the festive season, a gift the child who is old enough to have enjoyed Sabu on the films is bound to appreciate.—D.H.

## The Poorer Chinese

HEAVEN KNOWS By Margaret H. Brown. Edinburgh House Press, London. 2/6.

This simple story of a Chinese peasant family which comes to industrial Shanghai just before the present war is much more than the little tale itself. It gives an insight into family conditions of the poorer Chinese, the problems of normal times and then the physical and spiritual havoc which the present hostilities have created among millions of bewildered people. The author, Miss Margaret H. Brown of the Christian Literature Society for China, has written other book which have filled a definite need in Christian work among the Chinese. This book she has written with the definite idea that those who have aided in Chinese relief will want to know about the work done among the Chinese.

The plot itself is adequate for a full length novel; the material would bear great expansion. The author has preferred the shorter form, with the result that many excellent events are incidents, rather than fully developed parts in the movement of the story. A case in point is the episode of Chang's wife in the silk filature, her subsequent arrest and imprisonment. The brevity also leads to less characterization than one would wish. But the story plainly shows how many poor Chinese have gone into refugee camps and hospitals, where they are given new hope and encouragement, a sense that the family is the backbone of the nation, and that the future will surely be theirs.—F.M.R.

## A China Review

THE CHINESE RECORDER January. 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai $0.60 Per Annum $5.

"The Chinese Recorder" for January appropriately devotes a certain amount of space to youth both in the editorial and subsequent articles. The Rev. Carleton Lacy writes under the heading "Jesus for Chinese Youth," and Miss Huang Siuchi describes "What Students are Reading." "Mobilizing the Chinese Woman" is by Miss Dorothy T. Wong, "Travels in Kwangsi" by Miss Zien Zang-pung, and "On the Eve of Christmas" by Dr. R. Y. Lo. The Rev. F. Olin Stockwell's article is headed "Building a Social Conscience," while "Recent Religious Thinking and Its Significance for Christian Education" is dealt with by the Rev. R. O. Joliffe. Youth again comes to the fore in "A New Programme for the Training of Youth in China" by Dr. Pu Hwang. News from the mission stations is of course included and there are photographs of scenes at the Rural Fair at Tungchow and of various missionary conferences, and an interesting reproduction of a sacred painting, "The Crucifixion," by Wang Su Ta.

## New Fiction

**"Quinneys For Quality"** (Ward Lock, London 3/6) by Horace Annesley Vachell has indeed a quality quite separate from the antiques which are sold with such expert and engaging finish by Joe Quinney and his junior partner Jodie. Jodie is the delightful grand-daughter of the estimable Joe Quinney, who in this story has stepped aside to give the full spotlight to Jodie's exploits and adventures in the antique business and in the field of human relations. The dozen chapters are held together somewhat sketchily, since each one presents a complete episode in the selling career of the young woman. But through them all runs a sound outlook on life and a sense of values which give the book a flavour and style. Although former adventures of the Quinneys are carried forward in this book, it is in no sense a sequel, so that both old and new readers will find the novel fresh and entertaining.—F.M.R.

A glance at the dust-cover and its eulogistic reports concerning his previous efforts would entitle us to expect good value for our money, but Mr. Charles Kingston has unfolded a theme so abundant in improbable situations, so lacking in that essential of the detective novel—the power to enthral—that even the most charitable-minded could find little to commend his latest work. In **"Burning Conscience"** (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) Roger Avanel, debt-ridden to the verge of bankruptcy, arranges, through the agency of his equally hard-up pal, Freddie, to kill his wealthy cousin, whose fortune he will inherit. Freddie, a crack pistol-shot, is to await the time until Roger and his cousin are together and then shoot so as to kill coz and merely wing his accomplice. This, as the author repeatedly reminds us, is to be the perfect crime. All goes off according to plan, but, alas for perfection, Eveline, the victim's fiancée, turns up, her desire, almost sadistic in its intensity, to avenge her lover's murder, coupled with nauseatingly unalloyed doses of hero-worship for Roger, who, in having himself winged, has created the belief that he attempted to save his cousin's life, so plays on his conscience that he worries himself into a decline and, confessing his crime, dies. There's not a likable character, not even an amusing police inspector, though, according to the best traditions, he is much abused for his "alleged" thick-headedness; not even a well-rounded plot to make this book entertaining. Nevertheless, a spark of genius to brighten this gloomy survey—the amateur detective, Cleverly Tudd—what a delightful name!—D.B.D.H.

".....and no person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence." (Constitution of the State of New York. Article 1, Section 6). In this concise phraseology is contained the plot for a most unusual and bizarre type of thriller. And Mr. Martin M. Goldsmith in utilizing it for his latest book, **"Double Jeopardy"** (Hurst & Blackett, London, 7/6), has produced a story that introduces a new angle to crime fiction. Written in the form of a confession, he draws his central character, Peter Thatcher, with skill and dexterity and the reader is afforded the opportunity of weighing up the merits of his misdeeds against society, and if he should be judged innocent of crimes he actually has committed, then he is the recipient of justice and justice alone. The yarn has a definite problem for the reader and it will not be easy to solve with any degree of accuracy, but nevertheless it affords food for thought and compels one to wonder whether man-made laws are as fool-proof as the majority of us are taught to believe. In so many words Peter Thatcher is convicted on purely circumstantial evidence of the murder of his beautiful but dreadfully-spoiled wife, and for the crime he spends eighteen years in jail, only to emerge into a new and changed world to meet his supposedly dead spouse a few days after release. Realizing that, far from dead, she is living with a one time rival suitor, he shoots her in a fit of mental aberration and kills her stone dead. Arrested, indicted and tried on a charge of first-degree murder, the sword of Damocles is seen hanging above his head as the jury files out of the court room to consider its verdict. Try to work the verdict out for yourselves, remembering that Thatcher has already served a prison sentence for the murder of the same woman! Take into consideration the opening lines of this review and determine the result for yourselves! Well and imaginatively written, there is never a dull moment throughout this very interesting yarn and although the author has made one or two pardonable but obvious errors in the evidence given at the first trial, his effort is unreservedly recommended as fine reading.—F.A.P.

Romance and adventure in war-torn Majorca! That, in half-a-dozen words, is the essence of the Misses A. R. and R. K. Weekes' **"Cousins Political"** (Ward Lock, London, 3/6), an interesting novel patterned from experience in a light and realistic way. Miles and Flora Stretton, the down but not quite out remnants of a noble English family, are left property in Majorca by their scapegrace of an uncle but, upon taking possession of a huge estate and ousting their Spanish relatives—by marriage of course—from their tenancy, they meet with hostility from the entire native staff which, brought up under a régime now gone for ever, considers the newcomers intruders and undesirables. But once firmly established, the Strettons by their amiable and winning ways soon find friends among the queerest of companions and before the half-way stage is reached in this yarn, a double love match is patently on the way, which quite naturally culminates eventually in an international double wedding. Clever dialogue, an attractive though believable plot, plausible characterization, all set in picturesque background and couched in excellent English, this is a book that has warmth and appeal for many readers.—F.A.P.

No quantity of movable goods which a person can acquire by his labour, prevents others from acquiring the like by the same means; but from the very nature of the case, whoever owns land, keeps others out of the enjoyment of it. The privilege, or monopoly, is only defensible as a necessary evil; it becomes an injustice when carried to any point to which the compensation good does not follow it.—JOHN STUART MILL.

* * *

Education is not compatible with extreme poverty. It is impossible effectually to teach an indigent population.—JOHN STUART MILL.

* * *

What is there in the present state of society to make it natural that human beings, of ordinary strength and courage, should glow with the warmest gratitude and devotion in return for protection? The laws protect them; wherever the laws do not criminally fail in their duty.—JOHN STUART MILL.

* * *

Everyone has a right to live. We will suppose this granted. But no one has a right to bring creatures into life, to be supported by other people. Whoever means to stand upon the first of these rights, must renounce all pretension to the last. If a man cannot support even himself unless others help him, those others are entitled to say that they do not also undertake the support of any offspring which it is physically possible for him to summon into the world.—JOHN STUART MILL.

* * *

The inequalities of property which arise from unequal industry, frugality, perseverance, talents, and to a certain extent even opportunities, are inseparable from the principle of private property, and if we accept the principle, we must bear with these consequences of it: but I see by the mere favour of others, withlimit to what any one may acquire nothing objectionable in fixing out any exercise of his faculties, and in requiring that if he desires any further accession of fortune, he shall work for it.—JOHN STUART MILL.

# U.S. Reveals State Of Air Embargo

### United Aircraft Only Firm To Refuse Co-operation in Voluntary Scheme

Washington, Jan. 15.

The State Department revealed here today that the United Aircraft Corp. has been the only American aircraft manufacturing company which has failed to accede to the Government's request that American planes and aircraft equipment should not be sold to countries which employed the planes for aerial attacks on civilian populations.

The embargo, in effect since July 1, was revealed by the Federal Munitions Board last week when it was announced only one American company had failed to abide by the Government's urgent request. The identity of the company was not disclosed at the time, however.

The State Department's "voluntary" embargo on the shipment of American aircraft is directed specifically against Japan, although Japan has not been named in any official statements. Observers pointed out, however, that an embargo already exists on the shipment of arms and munitions to Spain, so that the only country to whom the request might refer is Japan.

#### Shipment to Japan

The State Department disclosed today that export licenses had been issued "with regret" to United Aircraft in December for the export of 600 propeller blade forgings to Japan. The shipment was valued at $102,000.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, personally initiated the "voluntary" embargo on the shipment of American aircraft to Japan last July when he wrote to all American manufacturers, informing them that licenses for the export of aircraft, aircraft accessories and aerial torpedoes would be granted only with "great regret." The letter was sent after Japan purchased almost $9,000,000 worth of American aircraft in the first half of 1938.

#### Plane Purchase Difficulties

Voluntary enforcement of the embargo, it was understood here today, has forced Japan to purchase planes from Italy and Germany in the past six months. Since Italy and Germany refuse to sell latest models of their planes, which they are placing in their own air forces, Japan has been forced to accept planes inferior to those previously purchased in the United States, it was understood.

Military observers speculated here today on the possibility of a weakened Japanese air force facing a rejuvenated Chinese air force next Spring in which the Chinese would have several hundred new American planes piloted by experienced foreign volunteers. Speculation was based on reports that China was purchasing 200 new planes in the United States in the next nine months and later unconfirmed Chinese reports that China was signing up 500 new foreign volunteer pilots.—United Press.

# American Sentenced on Treason Charge

### Hamburg Court Gives Him Six Months' Term

Hamburg, Jan. 14.

Found guilty of "making preparations for acts of high treason," George Roth, American sailor, formerly on board the Manhattan, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Court here today.

In passing judgment, the President of the Court asserted that the sentence was lenient because Roth had acted without premeditation. Having spent one month and a half in jail awaiting trial, Roth has yet four and a half months in custody.

Court proceedings, it was noted, were attended by the U.S. Consul-General and Vice-Consul here.—Havas.

# Irakian Premier Guest In Syria

Damascus, Jan. 14.

Nouri Pasha Said, Premier of Irak, landed here at 4 o'clock this afternoon after a swift air trip from Aman. He will stay here as the guest of the Syrian Government.—Havas.

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# New Netherlands Ship Shies at Water

### Sticks on Ways After Being Launched by Queen

Flushing, Jan. 15.

A hitch occurred yesterday in the launching, by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, of the Queen Emma, and it was only after the Queen had left the shipyard that the vessel finally glided into the water.

When Queen Wilhelmina pressed a button at the start of the launching ceremony, the ship moved a few yards and then stopped.

Feverish efforts were made, by means of hydraulic presses, to start the vessel off again, but it refused to budge. The Queen and officials stood waiting and watching to no avail.

The Queen Emma is the first of what will be the two fastest ships of the Netherlands Mercantile Marine. She has a speed of 23 knots and is to be put into service on the Harwich-Flushing route.—Reuter.

## S.V.C. Routine Orders

Officers:—The following extracts from the Municipal Gazette dated January 13, 1939, are published for information:—Appointments:—Capt. C. C. Todd relinquishes the appointment of Adjutant, Headquarters "A" Battalion on January 5, 1939. Capt. C. C. Todd appointed 2nd-in-Command, Headquarters "A" Battalion on January, 6, 1939. C.S.M. Lambert Chapman Smith, "A" Company promoted 2nd. Lt. and posted to Headquarters "A" Battalion on January 5, 1939. 2nd Lt. L. C. Smith appointed Quartermaster, Headquarters "A" Battalion on January 5, 1939. Signals Company.—Cpl. Eric Powell to be 2nd Lt. December 31, 1936.

Unit Command:—Major G. M. Neal assumes command of the American Company with effect from January 14, 1939, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant W. M. Awad.

Weapon Training — Classification (Rifle):—The undermentioned have qualified on "30 yards Range":—Armoured Car Company.—Pte. S. J. Ward, Pte. D. A. Hughes, Pte. D. G. Watson, Pte. L. R. St. Louis, Pte. E. L. Hughes, Pte. R. G. Sayle, Pte. E. A. Fabian. Portuguese Company.—Pte. Thomas Rozario. American Machine Gun Company.—Sgt. R. W. Gunn, L/Cpl. O. J. Gleboff, Pte. L. I. Moffett.

Strength:—Increase:—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Troops:—Signals Company.—Sign. F. W. Foegal January 12. "A" Battalion:—"B" Company.—Pte. A. Hill January 9. Jewish Company.—Pte. G. Rabinovich January 10. Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Troops:—"C" M.G. Company.—Pte. A. L. Mottu Jan. 12. Japanese Company.—Pte. I. Takewchi Jan. 12. Chinese Company.—Pte. T. C. Yang Jan. 6. Pte. D. C. Wong Jan. 7. Pte. K. Y. Wu Jan. 9. Interpreter Company.—L/Cpl. G. W. Wu Jan. 6. "A" Battalion:—Scottish Company.—Pte. E. E. Hudson Jan. 12. "B" Battalion:—Philippine Company.—1st-Sgt. A. J. Orden Jan. 12. Pte. B. Young Jan. 12. American M.G. Co.—Cpl. W. H. McHugh Jan. 12. Pte. R. N. Keys Jan. 6. "C" Battalion:—No. 3 (Vol) Company.—Pte. A. P. Ershoff Jan. 12.

Leave:—American Company.—Lieutenant W. M. Awad from 14-1-1939 to 1-2-1939. American Machine Gun Co.—Captain J. G. Houghton, Leave extended until 6-6-1939.

AN autobahn or major motor-road through to the Carpathic Ukraine was decided in Chust. The new highway will pass through Dovhe and Chust and will link Mala Brezna to Jesina. Czechoslovakia will support the whole of the construction cost.

# Japan's Manchoukuo and Hongkong Trade Up

Tokyo, Jan. 15.

Recording an increase of 55 per cent. over the preceding year, Japan's foreign trade with Manchoukuo and Hongkong showed a favourable trade balance of Y.716,902,000 during 1938, according to figures released by the Ministry of Finance here today.

Exports amounted to Y.1,182,261,000, an increase of 41 per cent. and imports reached Y.465,359,000, an increase of 28 per cent. over the preceding year.—Domei.

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## THE SPORTS PAGE

# World of Sport at Home

### Time-Wasting in Rugby Football; Farewell To Amr Bey; Deception in Badminton

By Athenian

London, Jan. 15.

HOW much time is wasted in Rugby Football? Sometime with a taste for statistics has watched a match, with a watch. Every time play was interrupted, for any reason, he noted what time elapsed before a resumption. Whenever the ball went into a scrummage or into touch, or a free kick was allowed, the man with the timepiece got busy. The results were astonishing. Of the 80 minutes of the match more than 50 were taken up with delays. The spectators saw less than half an hour of actual football. Further observations indicated that this experience was typical.

Biggest offender, from the point of view of wasting time, is the scrum. More precious minutes are taken up by getting the ball into the scrum than by the play. It is generally agreed that there are too many pedantic regulations. Get the ball in, and get on with the game should be the watchword of Rugby footballers. No such irritating delays are permitted in Soccer, where stoppages are negligible. One way to check the falling-off of Rugby football "gates" is a general speeding-up of the game, with particular attention to the scrum.

#### New Squash Champion

It is difficult to think of Squash Rackets without thinking also of F. D. Amr Bey, the Open and Amateur Champion. Yet at the age of 28, while still in his prime and capable of giving half of the game and a beating to any other amateur, this remarkable Egyptian is retiring. No longer will it be said of any event that if Amr Bey was taking part there could be only one possible winner. By withdrawing from the fray he is at least giving the others a chance!

I write before the final of the Amateur Squash Rackets championship, but I shall be surprised if the winner is not K. C. Gandar-Dower, who was successful in all his matches in the Bath Club competition, except the one with the champion. Notable absentees from this tournament, in addition to Amr Bey, are N.W.D. Yardley, busy knocking up centuries in South Africa, J. A. Gillies, who is abroad, and R. Pulbrook, kept away by scholastic duties. And of course Flight-Lieutenant B. K. Burnett, who won the Army title last year, is unlikely to put in an appearance, owing to the Air Ministry's non-stop record flight to Australia.

#### Empire Games

Seven years is not too long ahead to look, apparently, when considering a big festival of sport. I hear of much talk in Scottish athletic circles about the desirability of holding the 1946 Empire Games in the country north of the Tweed. If Scotland is decided upon, Glasgow can offer the greatest facilities for this great sporting rally. But Edinburgh is an enthusiastic candidate for the honour. In fact provisional plans have already been made by the Edinburgh Town Council, and prominent local sportsmen are discussing a guarantee fund. And there are still 7 years to go!

Scotland is not the only forward-looking country. Wales too, is making a bold bid for the 1946 Games. A Welsh sportsman recently broadcast a suggestion that Cardiff would be a suitable site, and Lord Glanely has offered a thousand guineas towards a guarantee fund of £10,000, estimated to be the amount required, if Wales is chosen. A London newspaper has now started a campaign for holding the Games in the North of England. I suppose it will be Ireland's turn next.

#### Getting Ready for the Boat Race

Still looking ahead, but a few months only this time, I am wondering about the prospects of Oxford winning the next Boat Race. Both Varsities already are tackling seriously the many preliminary problems which must be solved before they enter the last stage of their training. At the moment the Oxford president is mainly concerned with finding the right oarsmen for stroke and seven. The recent trials at Henley, between "A" and "B" crews, were not very helpful.

"A" crew was stroked by R.M.A. Bourne, son of the famous R.C. He possesses much of his father's rhythm and courage, but his powers of endurance are questioned. His frail appearance, however, may be deceptive. The other crew was stroked by I. G. Esplin, the Australian, who is rather more orthodox than Bourne, but with less elasticity. If neither of these two is considered suitable, the president has three other possibles in the trial crews. An if none proves acceptable he can always fall back upon an old Blue such as H. W. Forbes. Of the two sevens, J. S. Stockton, who has just won the Silver Sculls, shaped the better.

#### King Carol Wants Football Match

King Carol of Rumania, on his recent visit to England, had much to say about improving trade relations. He is also keen to increase the sporting contacts between the two countries. In particular he wants an international soccer match, and a request for a visit from an English representative team was made to the Football Association.

A team from England is due to tour Poland, Hungary and possibly Yugoslavia in May and the Rumanians want to be included in the fixture list. The English players seem likely to have a busy time in Central Europe, if all the invitations are accepted. Rumania has 40,000 footballers, a league modelled on the English pattern, and a ground at Bucharest capable of holding 50,000.

#### Cricket in Germany

Rumania wants English footballers and Germany would like a visit from English cricketers. The sporting activity with the largest following in the Reich is gymnastics. Football, shooting and athletics come next. At the bottom of a list of 23 sports comes cricket. There are 107 German cricketers, but efforts are being made to increase this number. The M.C.C. have been asked to provide a trophy for international competition, the first matches to be played in England, later matches in other countries, including Germany. The idea is to give an impetus to cricket on the continent, but there is little likelihood of the M.C.C. supporting such a venture just now.

# Foreign Y. Hosts At Basketball

### Paramount and Marine Golds Head the League; Former Score 100 Points

Paramount scored exactly 100 points in their game against Aurora University, one of the two cellar teams in the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Invitation Basketball League, last night to register a fifth consecutive victory. The collegians made only 13 tallies to provide a handful of privileged spectators with unusual interest.

The same winning players, who played for Triangle Motors, piled up 128 points against Tien Heng last season for an all-time Shanghai record. Two substitutions, however, prevented the crack Paramount five from overtaking the former record. In the first period the score read 53-7. Upon the resumptionn Jui and Chang replaced Zung and Loh and it was not until the last ten minutes that the comers showed up as well as their predecessors.

#### Paramounts By Score

The details follow:—

| Paramount | fg. | ft. | f. | pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chow, f. | 9 | 2 | 0 | 20 |
| Zung, f. | 8 | 1 | 0 | 17 |
| Chang, f. | 7 | 0 | 1 | 14 |
| Chen, c. | 16 | 1 | 0 | 33 |
| Jui, g. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Loh, g | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tsai, g. | 8 | 0 | 1 | 16 |
| | 48 | 4 | 3 | 100 |

| Aurora | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tsai, f. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Kung, f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hung, f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lee, f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wang, c. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chang, c. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Tsang, g. | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Fong, g. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| | 6 | 1 | 8 | 13 |

#### Cubs Beat Peng Pih

Peng Pih, in the same standing with Aurora, nearly pulled a big upset as they lost to the Foregn "Y" Cubs in a hot contest which required an extra period of five minutes to decide the issue. The margin at the end of the regular time stood 31-all. In the prolonged session Ridgeway and Dobrenky each shot a foul goal to scrape through and win. Peng Pih played with only four men in the last five minutes.

| Cubs | fg. | ft. | f. | pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dobrenky, f. | 6 | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| Chanturai, f. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Ridgeway, f. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Deitz, g. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Gavriloff, g. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Smith, g. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| | 15 | 3 | 9 | 33 |

| Peng Pih | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lee, f. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Chien, f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chow, c. | 5 | 0 | 4 | 11 |
| Wong, g. | 6 | 1 | 3 | 15 |
| Woo, g. | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| | 13 | 5 | 10 | 31 |

#### Win for Tai Shan

The third game of the evening was played between Tai Shan and Tien Heng which resulted in a close victory for the former by 35-28. Play was listless as both sides failed to combine smoothly. At the end of the first half the winners held a margin of 19-15.

| Tai Shan. | fg. | ft. | f. | pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chang, f. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Tsung, f. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Chiang, f. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Wang, c. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Tsao, g. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Loo, g. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| | 15 | 3 | 7 | 33 |

| Tien Heng | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hsu, f. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| Zung, f. | 3 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| Sung, c. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Tong, g. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Tsai, g. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 11 | 6 | 9 | 28 |

#### Team Standings

The present team standings, including the three games played last Saturday when the Marine Reds beat Chi Chong, 78-20; Kuo Kwang beat Blue Blacks, 51-16; and Wasps beat Chi Tze, 34-31, are as follows:—

| | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paramount | 5 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Marine Reds | 5 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Marine Golds | 4 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Kuo Kwang | 4 | 0 | 1,000 |
| United Development | 4 | 1 | 800 |
| Foreign "Y" Cubs | 4 | 2 | 666 |
| Unions | 3 | 2 | 600 |
| Wasps | 2 | 3 | 400 |
| Tai Shan | 2 | 3 | 400 |
| Chi Tze | 1 | 3 | 250 |
| Tien Heng | 1 | 4 | 200 |
| Blue Blacks | 1 | 4 | 200 |
| Moore | 1 | 4 | 200 |
| Aurora | 0 | 4 | 000 |
| Peng Pih | 0 | 5 | 000 |

# Police Play Suffolk This Afternoon

The Shanghai Municipal Police will play a team from H.M.S. Suffolk in a friendly association football match this afternoon, on No. 2 ground at the Race Course. The kick off will be at 3 p.m. The following will represent the Police:—

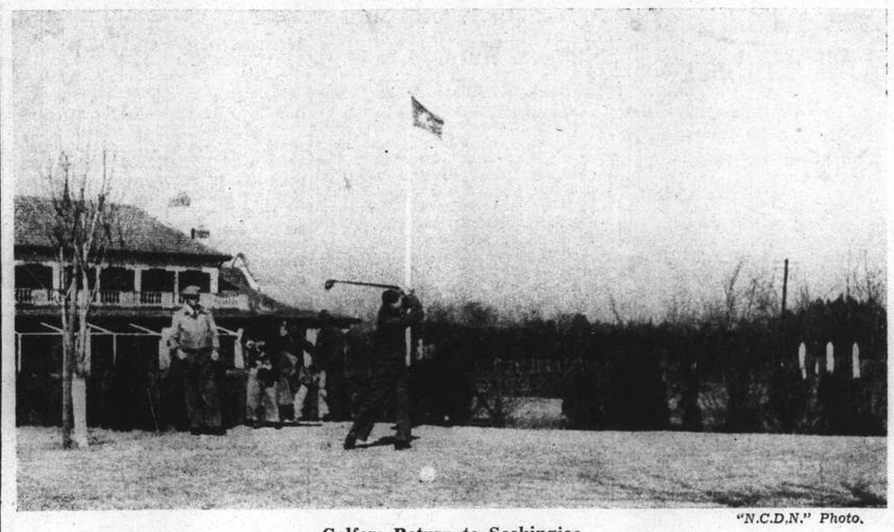
W. Ward; J. Gibson, A. Turner; W. Westwood, T. Crook, N. Douglas; F. Woodley, E. Bader, J. Shute, S. Greenberg, and R. Wilkinson.

Reserves: Peasgood, Stangaard, Bellpin, Margison.

# Japanese Professional Baseball Team

Manila, Jan. 16.

The Tokyo Giants, professional baseball team, will arrive here on January 28 for a series of game against local nines and teams of the United States Asiatic Fleet.—United Press.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

**Golfers Return to Seekingjao**

*For the first time since the hostilities members of the Shanghai Golf Club were allowed to play at Seekingjao last week-end. They found the course in fair condition and enjoyed a pleasant time. The picture shows a scene at the first tee, with the clubhouse in the background.*

# Policy to Sponsor Darts Tournament

### Popularity of Indoor Sport Leads to Forming Of Three Competitions

The recent darts tournament sponsored by the "Police Gazette," results of which were published in these columns, was such a success that the game now appears to have come to Shanghai to stay. Numerous local clubs are reported to have been inundated with requests from their members that boards and feathered arrows be placed at their disposal for competitive purposes and, as recently as last Friday, a team of British Army officers, ably led by Lieut. Crewe, the well-known Rugby forward, engaged a side from the Garrison Sergeants' Mess. The officers narrowly lost but both Lieut. Crewe and Lieut. Favell gave ample evidence of having thrown for "doubles" on previous occasions.

The Police have taken the lead in organizing further competition and it has been arranged that three series will commence as soon as entries are received.

Details are as follows: Invitation Darts League.

#### Invitation Darts League

Open to six-a-side teams from the Police, Fire Brigade, Central Club, Police Specials, or any Defence Force Unit. Entrance fee will be $3 per team. The nomination of players is unnecessary but no member may play for more than one side. Teams will meet each other twice in accordance with a schedule to be drawn up and play three team games of 1,001 up.

A silver trophy will be presented to the winners who will hold it for twelve months. Members of the winning side and runners up will receive silver mementoes, whilst the player making the highest score with three darts during the competition will receive silver darts.

#### Police Team Tournament

Open to teams of six players (maximum of two teams) from Police Stations, Canteens and Police or Police Specials Club. Entrance $3 per team. Nomination of players unnecessary but no member may compete for more than one side. The tournament will be decided on the knock-out system, six singles to be played of three games of 301 each and three doubles of 501 each pair.

Winners will hold the U. B. trophy for one year and will receive a permanent team trophy. The runners-up will also be awarded prizes. The player recording the highest individual score during the tournament will be presented with silver darts.

#### Police Singles Championship

Open to all members of the Police, or Specials. Entrance fee will be 50 cents per player and the series will be conducted on the lines of a knock-out tournament. The winner, runner up and highest individual scorer will receive silver darts at the conclusion of the tournament.

Entries, accompanied by the requisite fee, should be forwarded to Mr. W. H. Widdowson, Police Headquarters, 185 Foochow Road, not later than January 21 for the Invitation League and not later than January 30 for the Police Team and Single events.

# Ambitious Sports Idea Develops in Japan

### Thirteen Large Athletic Grounds Planned

Tokyo, Jan. 12.

The Japanese Welfare Ministry plans to build a large public sports ground in each of thirteen cities with a population of more than 100,000, to open a thousand Japanese sports training-halls, and to post physical culture advisers at 1,000 municipalities throughout the Empire.

Each of the sports grounds will be over ten acres in area and open to the general public. They will contain softball parks, sun-bathing lots, lawns and other facilities for both young and old. No stands for spectators will, however, be built.—Reuter.

# G. D. Nicholl Wins First Seekingjao Tourney

### Fairways Benefitted By Long Inaction

The following are the results of the competitions played at Seekingjao on Sunday, when, by arrangement with the Japanese authorities, the course was opened to members of the Shanghai Golf Club after being closed since August, 1937. This action on the part of the Japanese authorities has greatly impressed members, who are all grateful for being able to return to their course of which they are very proud.

The enforced "rest" has certainly benefitted the course and the fairways, raised just before August 1937, now resemble the famous Kiangwan fairways. The Japanese turf greens are also in excellent shape.

#### Bogey Competition

"A" Class, 21 cards were taken out, 14 cards were not returned.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| G. D. Nicholl | 2 | Down |
| J. A. Grubb | 7 | Down |
| A. J. Clark | 7 | Down |
| J. A. Blackwood | 7 | Down |
| W. H. C. Huggett | 8 | Down |
| B. H. M. Broomhall | 10 | Down |

"B" Class, 23 cards were taken out, 16 cards were not returned.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. Stevenson | 6 | Down |
| F. W. Crowther | 8 | Down |
| P. A. Corbett | 9 | Down |
| C. R. Webb | 9 | Down |
| H. Cizek | 11 | Down |
| E. F. Hartnett | 12 | Down |
| W. Harper | 13 | Down |

#### Ladies Section

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miss F. H. Ross | 9 | Down |
| Mrs. W. Harper | 12 | Down |
| Mrs. C. R. Webb | 12 | Down |
| Mrs. A. Germ | 14 | Down |

# L/Cpl. White Wins "B" Coy. Shoot

L/Cpl. White won the "B" Coy. Monthly Spoon Competition held at the Rifle Range on Thursday, January 12. He turned in the good score of 51 which, with his class allowance of 9.9, made a nett score of 60.9. Pte. Cruz was runner-up with a nett score of 52.4, including his class allowance of 6.6. Weather conditions were ideal, there being not a breath of wind, and the frost on the ground helped to clear the air, giving a maximum of visibility. Detailed results are as follows:

| | Gross | All'nce | H'cap | Nett |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A1 Class | | | | |
| C.Q.M.S. Wolnizer | 45 | — | — | 45 |
| A Class | | | | |
| Pte. Grundt | 49 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 50.1 |
| L/Cpl. Wolnizer | 47 | 3.3 | 3.85 | 46.45 |
| L/Cpl. Anderson | 42 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 43.1 |
| B Class | | | | |
| Pte. Cruz | 48 | 6.6 | 2.2 | 52.4 |
| L/Cpl. King | 37 | 6.6 | — | 43.6 |
| C Class | | | | |
| L/Cpl. White | 51 | 9.9 | — | 60.9 |
| L/Cpl. Davis | 37 | 9.9 | — | 46.9 |
| Pte. Cock | 37 | 9.9 | — | 46.9 |
| Pte. Thompson | 36 | 9.9 | — | 45.9 |
| Pte. Maitant | 35 | 9.9 | — | 44.9 |
| Cpl. Compton | 34 | 9.9 | — | 43.9 |
| Pte. Anderson, D. | 34 | 9.9 | 2.2 | 41.7 |
| Pte. Cance, K. | 29 | 9.9 | — | 38.9 |
| Pte. Perme | 27 | 9.9 | — | 36.9 |
| Pte. Westwood | 29 | 9.9 | 2.2 | 36.7 |
| Pte. Harvey, E. J. | 26 | 9.9 | — | 35.9 |
| Pte. Wolnizer | 26 | 9.9 | — | 35.9 |
| Pte. Cance, D. | 24 | 9.9 | — | 33.9 |
| Pte. Stefanis | 20 | 9.9 | — | 29.9 |
| Pte. Campbell | 19 | 9.9 | — | 28.9 |
| Pte. Rickman | 14 | 9.9 | — | 23.9 |

# M.C.C. Defeat the Border By Nine Wickets

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

East London, Jan. 16.

The M.C.C. were the victors by nine wickets in their match against the Border, which was concluded here today.

The Border knocked up 275 in their second innings, with Evans and Dowling accounting for 86 and 61 respectively.

Wilkinson took four wickets for 63, and Perks three for 86.

The M.C.C. made 79 for one wicket in their second innings, Hutton being out for a "duck," nd Edrich accounting for 50 not out.

In the previous day's play, the M.C.C. completed their first innings with the score standing at 320, Yardley making 126, including one six, and 11 boundaries, and Wright 61 in 77 minutes, his total including five boundaries.

Chapman took four wickets for 60.

By the close of play yesterday, the Border had knocked up 222 for five wickets in their second innings, with Evans accounting for 72 not out, and Dowling making 60 not out.—Reuter.

# Week-End Soccer Fixtures

### Skottowe Cup Match Results Seem Foregone Conclusion

Two matches on Saturday afternoon, and two on Sunday in the Skottowe Cup competition are the highlights in a rather uninteresting soccer programme scheduled for the coming week-end, issued by the Shanghai Football Association. All the Skottowe Cup matches, on form, appear to be foregone conclusions, unless the Surreys manage to score a couple of quick goals against Tung Hwa at the Canidrome next Sunday morning. The soldiers are not so bad in their mid-field work, but they should practice hitting the ball, when the opportunity presents itself, as it did several times in their match against the A.S.F. last week-end.

The Seaforths should pass into the next round without a great amount of difficulty, although Saint Francis Xaviers have a potential match-winner in Freddie Foyn, who has proved himself a menace to many defences. But one man does not make a team, and the fact that McAloon will still be in the ranks of the Scots, narrows down the chances of the S.F.X. considerably.

#### Evenly Matched Teams

Lido versus the Recs appears to be the most evenly matched teams, but Third Division football is considerably different from First Division football, and it will be at least interesting to see the Lido team up against a senior side in competitive football. The Recs reputation as contenders for league honours has deteriorated somewhat in recent displays, but if they can manage to produce their best form, they should manage to pass into the next round.

The Police are definitely too strong for the J.R.C. and should account for their Second Division opponents without over-exerting themselves.

In the Junor Cup, Bramtoco, having accounted for the Russian Regiment in the First Round, will naturally be fancied to defeat Area Details.

#### Week-End Fixtures

The following are the S.F.A. fixtures for the week-end:—

Saturday

Skottowe Cup 2nd Round.—S.M.P. v. J.R.C., R.G.2, 2.30 p.m.; Seaforths v. S.F.X., R.G.1, 2.30 p.m.

Junior Cup Semi-finals.—Bramtoco v. Area Details, R.G.5, 2.30 p.m.

2nd division.—Abteilung v. Ching Hwa, Kiaochow.

3rd division.—P.T.H. v. Tung Wen, S.R.C.

Sunday

Skottowe Cup 2nd Round.—Surreys v. Tung Hwa, Canidrome, 10.30 p.m.; Lido v. S.R.C., Kiaochow, 2.30 p.m.

1st division.—Aurora v. A.S.F., Kiaochow, 10.45 a.m.

2nd division.—P.T.H. v. Russ. Regt., R.G.1.

3rd division.—R.A.M.C. v. Russ. Club, R.G.2; Betar v. Rowing Club, R.G.5; Vitiaz v. Xaverians, S.R.C.

# Manila Basketball All-Star Games

### Washington Players to Meet Visiting Japanese Team; Then to Tour Islands

Manila, Jan. 16.

Although originally due to depart today, the All-Japan university basketball team decided to remain for three games against the Seattle Amateur Athletic Union squad, composed of former members of the University of Washington, and the two teams will meet tomorrow night in their opening encounter at the Rizal Memorial Stadium.

After making their debut against the Japanese tomorrow, the Americans will again meet the Nippon team on Wednesday night and finally play them on Friday night.

The original schedule of games against local teams has been delayed until next week. The Seattle Stars will oppose Heacock's Department Store, 1937 and 1938 inter-Commercial League champions, on January 24.

The American team will then meet Letran College, 1938 national collegiate athletic federation champions, San Beda College, 1937 national collegiate champions, and LaSalle College, 1938 national league champions. The Americans will then tour Cebu and Ilcilo after which they will return to Manila for further games against Filipino teams.

#### Filipinos Lose to Japanese

Manila, Jan. 15.

The All-Japan basketball team humbled La Salle College, Filipino national champions, in a hard fought game 28 to 22 tonight to complete an eight game schedule against local net squads with seven victories and only one defeat.

La Salle led the Japanese 5 to 3 at the end of the first quarter, but the Japanese evened the count in the second quarter which ended 11 to 11. The Japanese offensive gained momentum in the third quarter when they advanced into the commanding lead of 21 to 14. La Salle's shooting was erratic in the third quarter, which cost the Filipinos the game. In the final quarter they staged a rally to bring the final score up to 28 to 22, but the let-down in the third quarter could not be overcome.

The Filipinos came within one point of regaining the lead five minutes before the end of the final quarter when the score stood 23 to 22 in favour of Japan. The Japanese, however, scored five points, one on a foul, in the last five minutes of play.

# Sumo Champion Loses To Unknown

### Surprise Takes Japanese Wrestling Fans by Storm

Tokyo, Jan. 16.

Followers of sumo, a form of Japanese wrestling, today continued to discuss the major upset of the season which took place last night when Futabayama, 27-year-old, Yokozuna or champion, was defeated by Akinoumi, a comparatively unknown competitor.

Futabayama, the thirty-fifth sumo wrestler to win the title of Yokozuna since the Genroku era in the latter part of the fifteenth century, topped the Eastern camp which competes with the western faction each year. He weighed 127 kilograms and stood 5 feet 7 inches in height.

Akinoumi, the victor, was a wrestler of the fourth rank who was not even considered to be a serious threat to Futabayama's crown.—Domei.


HINDSBARR FOOTBALL POOLS

*Results for week ending January 14*

POOL NO. 1 $1,000.00 FREE POOL
111102121112
No. 531 forecasted 10 correct results.

POOL NO. 2 1111221121
DIVIDEND $14.50 PAID
Nos. 312, 327, 539, 522, 995,
DIVIDEND $29.00 PAID
No. 549 (8 correct results).

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Adolph Zukor presents "BOOLOO"

Filmed in the jungle of wild Malay by CLYDE ELLIOTT Director of "Bring 'Em Back Alive"

SEE...the sacrifice of the living maiden to the prowling jungle terror!

A Paramount Picture with COLIN TAPLEY and JAYNE REGAN

*A Scene from Le Ballet Russe production "The Swan Lake"*

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES on Sunday, January 22, at 2.15 and 9 p.m.

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HAI-ALAI

TO-DAY at 7 p.m.

| *Events 1-8:* | *Events 9-16:* |
|---|---|
| 1. CHATO | 1. SALSAMENDI |
| 2. GUERNICA | 2. OLASO |
| 3. RAFAEL | 3. TABOADA |
| 4. ECHARRI | 4. ACHA |
| 5. FERNANDO | 5. OSA |
| 6. ENRIQUE | 6. ANDRINUA |

COMING!!

PARAMOUNT'S ROWDY ROISTERING ROMANCE of the ALASKAN WILDS!

Adolph Zukor presents "SPAWN of the NORTH"

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# U.S. Defence Expansion Plan Comes Before Legislators

**Subsidiary Bills Seek to Curb Sale of Scrap Iron to Japan; Guam Fortification Pressed**

Washington, Jan. 16.

CONGRESS today began consideration of President Roosevelt's emergency defence programme under pressure from White House lieutenants coincident with a powerful Congressional movement for a ban against the export of important American raw materials, particularly scrap iron. The most significant development was the announcement that a bill would be introduced in the House of Representatives this week providing for the adoption of the special Navy Board's report which calls for the establishment of 41 new naval bases, most of them in the Pacific and extending as far west as Guam in the heart of the Japanese mandated islands.

The bill will be introduced by Mr. Carl Vinson, Democratic Representative of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee and author of the 1938 Navy Appropriations Bill which provided for a 20 per cent. increase in the strength of the United States Navy. Simultaneously the House was expected to receive today a bill which would give the United States Army immediate access to the specific improvements outlined by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress on national defense last week.

The Army bill will be introduced by Mr. Andrew J. May, Democratic Representative of Kentucky and chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee. The bill provides:

1. Immediate authorization of at least $300,000,000 to raise the Army air force to a minimum strength of 3,000 planes.
2. Immediate appropriation of $110,000,000 called for by President Roosevelt for Army anti-aircraft batteries and other "critical" necessities.
3. Immediate appropriation of $32,000,000 to provide the Army funds for placing "educational orders" with heavy industry for the manufacture of military necessities in ordinary commercial factories.
4. Immediate authorization of $10,000,000 for the training of 20,000 civilian pilots to form a strong reserve corps for the Army and Navy air forces in war.

"These may be expensive luxuries," Mr. May said, "but it seems we must have them in view of world conditions. I think the President's defence programme is very modest."

**Cost of New Bases Heavy**

Naval experts estimated Mr. Vinson's bill for the construction of 41 new naval bases in the Pacific and Caribbean would cost approximately $1,500,000,000. They pointed out that Navy plans for the establishment of a strong air and submarine base at Guam, capable of defending the Philippines, probably would require at least $200,000,000.

Mr. Vinson indicated that his bill would provide that the base expansion programme be extended over five years. Hearings on both the Vinson and May bills are expected to begin within a fortnight.

Senator Lewis Schwellenbach, Democrat of Washington, instroduced a bill in the Senate today asking Congress to empower the President to control the export of scrap iron to belligerent nations. He said scrap iron exports from the United States in the past five years had soared to record levels and should be forbidden inasmuch as the Government exercises rigid control over the export of manufactured munitions.

**Curb on Japan's Purchases**

The effect of the Schwellenbach Bill upon Japan interested observers here because the Japanese munitions industry has been one of the heaviest purchasers of United States scrap iron.

Senator Schwellenbach said he had not yet discussed his bill with President Roosevelt, but it was significant that his move came today at a time when the United States Bureau of Mines prepared to announce its establishment of a "secondary metals" section to deal exclusively with scrap iron and formulate a national policy for controlling the export of American raw materials.

Simultaneously Mr. Fred Crawford, Republican Representative of Michigan, introduced a bill in the House designed to control exports of scrap iron. Senator Gerald Nye, Republican of North Dakota and chairman of the Senate Munitions Committee, said he also might sponsor similar legislation.

**Revision of Far East Policy**

Congressional circles pointed out today that a complete re-definition of United States policy in the Far East will be necessary when Congress votes on the Navy board's recommendation for the fortification of Guam. Strong opposition to this move already has been in evidence in Congress since the recommendation was submitted to Congress by Rear Admiral Arthur Hepburn, chairman of the special board of naval experts. The board, it was recalled, recommended the conversion of Guam into a mighty "advance fleet base" second in strength only to Hawaii to serve as a projection point for the defence of Hawaii and to render the Philippines immune to attack. Admiral Hepburn's report said establishment of the base would "facilitate American naval operations in the far Pacific.

The Navy board's report described the fortification of Guam as one of the fifteen "urgent" cases in the expansion of American naval bases. Significant was the fact that President Roosevelt specifically recommended adoption of the Hepburn report in his message to Congress last week, calling for an initial expenditure of $44,000,000 to begin construction work on the 15 sites most favoured by the Navy.

Some Congressmen who are unfriendly to the general question of naval expansion are believed certain to attack the proposal to fortify Guam, but thus far strog support has been forthcoming from the White House and naval affairs committees of both houses of Congress.—United Press.

## Toronto Maple Leafs Beat Black Hawks

**A Rough and Tumble Ice Hockey Game**

Toronto, Jan. 15.

The Toronto Maple Leafs trounced the world champion Chicago Black Hawks, 3-1, in a rough and tumble national professional ice hockey league game tonight.

A crowd of 11,800 spectators saw the rough game which was marred by continuous penalties and bickering with the referee. A few minor free-for-alls, which were quickly halted, were also seen.

The game's biggest battle occurred in the second period when all officials had to rush on to the rink to part the players. Five of the players were penalized for fighting and using their sticks on each other instead of the puck.

With the Black Hawks crippled because their leading players were in the penalty box, the Maple Leafs cut through the defence and scored the opening goal. They followed up their initial marker by netting the puck twice more before the second period came to a close.

The Black Hawks, Stanley Cup holders, made their only goal in the third period.

**Extra Period Necessary**

Despite an overtime session, the New York Americans could do nothing better than force a 1-1 draw with the Montreal Canadiens at Montreal before a good house.

The home team was the first to draw blood, but the Amerks equalized before the final period. An extra period was staged but neither team could break through successfully for the winning goal and the tussle ended in a 1-1 tie.—United Press.

## Armoured Car Co.'s Success on Range

The Armoured Car Co., S.V.C. proved their superiority in winning the competition at the Rifle Range on Sunday held between four details from various units of the S.V.C. and two details from H.M.S. Suffolk. The shoot was held under good weather conditions. Visibility was excellent, and though there was a fresh south-easterly wind it did not hamper the efforts of the competitors. Capt. L. A. Whittaker, Superintendent of Small Arms, H.Q., S.V.C., ably supervised the competition, each event taking place rapidly and smoothly.

"B" Co., S.V.C., took second-place, although handicapped by the absence of two of their regular team. The Corps Sergeants Mess, V.C.C., took third place, followed by the Royal Naval team from H.M.S. Suffolk, the Royal Marines team, also from H.M.S. Suffolk, and finally the Transport Co.

Some excellent scores were handed in at the finish, with L/Cpl. Blanford of the Armoured Cars once again "high gun" with an imposing total of 113, out of a possible 120 points. Detailed results are as follows:

| Armoured Car Coy., S.V.C. | |
|---|---|
| L/Cpl. Blanford | 113 |
| Lt. Hill | 112 |
| Cpl. Aiers | 108 |
| Pte. Large | 101 |
| 2nd Lt. Houghton | 100 |
| Pte. Ribbons | 98 |
| Pte. Harris | 95 |
| C.S.M. Pringle | 92 |
| Pte. Moon | 92 |
| Pte. Corneck | 84 |
| Total | 995 |

| "B" Coy., S.V.C. | |
|---|---|
| L/Cpl. Wolnizer | 104 |
| Pte. Buckley | 103 |
| L/Cpl. Anderson | 100 |
| L/Cpl. King | 99 |
| Lt. Davie | 97 |
| Pte. Grundt | 97 |
| Pte. Roche. J. A. | 94 |
| C.Q.M.S. Wolnizer | 89 |
| Capt. Barton | 87 |
| Sgt. England | 79 |
| Total | 949 |

| Corps Sergeants Mess, S.V.C. | |
|---|---|
| Sgt. Langley | 110 |
| Sgt. Joseph | 109 |
| Sgt. Kuhn | 109 |
| Sgt. Palmer | 104 |
| Capt. Focken | 89 |
| A/Sgt. Hawke | 87 |
| Sgt. Forrest | 85 |
| Sgt. Barry | 84 |
| R.S.M. Feltz | 84 |
| Sgt. Shotter | 41 |
| Total | 902 |

| Royal Navy, H.M.S. Suffolk | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Moody | 105 |
| Lt. O'Sullivan | 101 |
| A.B. Greenfield | 100 |
| L.S. Dentry | 97 |
| A.B. Bailey | 90 |
| Lt. Cmdr. Murray-Smith | 89 |
| R.P.O. Hayhoe | 83 |
| A.B. Allen | 78 |
| P.O. Turner | 64 |
| L.S. Jennings | 57 |
| Total | 864 |

| Royal Marines, H.M.S. Suffolk | |
|---|---|
| Sgt. Kent | 96 |
| Cpl. Peel | 94 |
| Sgt. Merchel | 92 |
| Marine McCulloch | 92 |
| Sgt. James | 87 |
| Marine Topliffe | 81 |
| Marine Hansell | 79 |
| Marine Bascombe | 78 |
| Marine Hillan | 78 |
| Marine King | 77 |
| Total | 854 |

| Transport Coy., S.V.C. | |
|---|---|
| Maj. Corbin | 99 |
| Dri. dos Remedios | 80 |
| Cpl. Shotter | 77 |
| Lt. Avery | 73 |
| Dri. CorteReal | 72 |
| Dri. Komarnitsky | 72 |
| Dri dos Remedios | 70 |
| Dri. Lawrence | 69 |
| Capt. Shotter | 66 |
| Dri. Hill | 45 |
| Total | 723 |

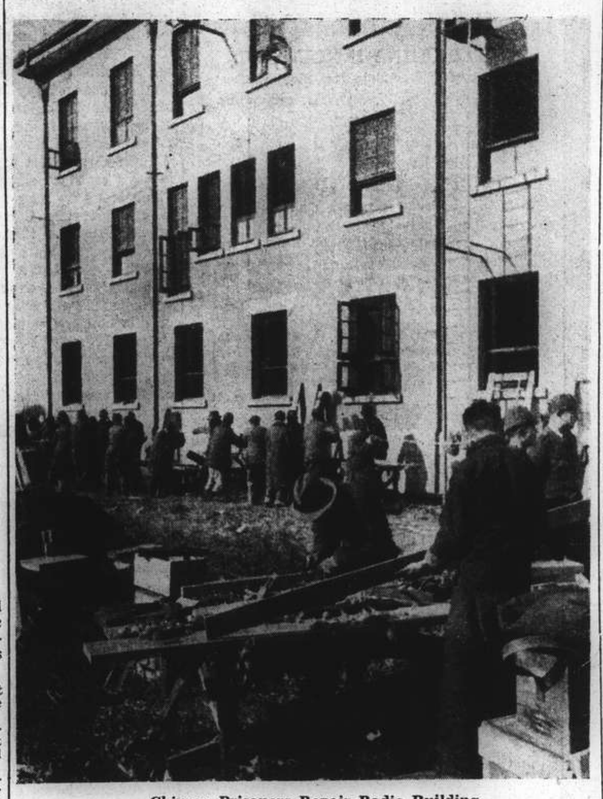
## Vines Beats Budge to Equal Count Again

Minneapolis, Jan. 15.

Ellsworth Vines uncorked his deadly service and relied on accurate smashes to blast Donald Budge from the court today after losing the opening set, 2-6, 6-2, 6-4.

The red-headed youth who created a world record last year by taking every major amateur title crumbled under the furious attacks of his more experienced foe in the eighth match of their current professional tennis tour of the United States.

In beating Budge, Vines again drew level with his younger rival. Each has now won four matches. Budge took the lead in the series, winning the first two games, but Vines equalized and then forged ahead only to lag behind again.—United Press.



**Chinese Prisoners Repair Radio Building**

*Captured Chinese soldiers have been put to work in Hankow repairing the radio station. This station, from which programmes were broadcast throughout China and abroad, was compeletely dismantled by the Chinese Government a week before the retreat from Hankow.*

## Wang's Departure Not Secret

**Chungking Knew He Was Going, Says Tseng Chung-Ming; Opinions Differed**

Hanoi, Jan. 16.

Allegations that Mr. Wang Ching-wei, dismissed Deputy Executive of the Kuomintang, left Chungking without notifying the Nationalist authorities, were refuted here today by Mr. Tseng Chung-ming, former Vice-Minister of Communications, who is accompanying Mr. Wang.

The late Nationalist official said he doubted the report that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was sending Mr. T. V. Soong, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, to Hanoi to urge Mr. Wang to go abroad.

"Gen. Chiang's group is trying to disseminate the rumour that Mr. Wang came to Hanoi suddenly," declared Mr. Tseng in an interview with Domei, "but the fact is that Mr. Wang had two serious discussions on the question of peace with Gen. Chiang prior to his departure from Chungking. Realizing that their divergence of opinions was such that it could not be surmounted, Mr. Wang openly left the Kuomintang capital," Mr. Tseng said, speaking on behalf of Mr. Wang.

Mr. Wang's health has been showing signs of improvement recently. He changed his residence for the third time since his arrival in Hanoi a month ago, on Saturday night.—Domei.

**Another Denunciation**

Chungking, Jan. 16.

General Liao-Luai, Governor of Anhwei province, General Chang Chi-chung, Governor of Hunan province, and General Liu Wen-hui, Governor of Sikong province, have joined other leaders in telegraphing to the Government voicing their support of the Government's decision to expel Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

**Talks with Japanese at Hanoi**

Mr. Wang Ching-wei is at present engaged in negotiations with certain Japanese in Hanoi, according to arrivals here from that city.—Reuter.

## *100 Chinese Escape From Hongkong Camp*

Hongkong, Jan. 16.

Almost a hundred men have escaped from the Kowloon concentration camp, where Chinese soldiers, who have taken refuge in British territory, are housed. This amazing discovery was made following the arrest by the police on Sunday morning of six men who had escaped from the camp. The men interned in the camp had apparently discovered a manhole in a drain leading to the sea and, over a period of several days, small groups had been escaping by this outlet. The police are very reticent over the whole affair, saying that "investigations are proceeding."—Reuter.

## Fifteen Sentenced for Lisbon Bombing

Lisbon, Jan. 16.

The Military Tribunal has sentenced fifteen persons to terms varying from fifteen to 28 years imprisonment on charges in connection with a bomb attempt against Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, Portuguese Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance and Minister of War on July 7, 1937.—Reuter.

# Mr. Chamberlain Welcomed Home

**Rousing Cheers for Premier on Return From Rome Parleys**

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Jan. 16.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, arrived back in London yesterday afternoon and was cheered by a crowd of several thousands outside Victoria Station and also as he drove via Whitehall to Downing Street.

Smiling and wearing a pink carnation in his button-hole and carrying his celebrated umbrella, Mr. Chamberlain looked bronzed and remarkably well in spite of a rough Channel crossing.

The cheers for Mr. Chamberlain's return were mingled with some isolated cries of: "Hands off Spain." During minor disturbances in the crowd at Victoria Station two men were arrested and charged with insulting behaviour.—Reuter.

**Anglo-French Exchanges**

Geneva, Jan. 16.

Signor Mussolini made a formal reaffirmation of his promise to respect the territorial integrity of Spain, the Balearics, and the Spanish Colonies in the Italo-British talks at Rome. This fact, it is understood, was communicated by Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary, to M. Georges Bonnet, the French Foreign Minister, in private conversations here today.—Reuter.

**Telegram Sent Il Duce**

Rome, Jan. 16.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, has sent a telegram to Signor Mussolini expressing his warmest thanks for the welcome he received in Italy. "We return to England," Mr. Chamberlain added "strengthened in our convictions regarding Anglo-Italian friendship and in our hope for the maintenance of peace."

Signor Mussolini, in reply, said: "I am happy to repeat that the visit to Rome of yourself and Lord Halifax, has also confirmed for me the existence of Italo-English friendship and my faith in the maintenance of peace in accordance with justice."

Telegrams, similar in terms, were exchanged between Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary, and Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister.

**Italian Official View**

Describing the talks between Mr. Chamberlain and Signor Mussolini, the "Diplomatica Informazione," the official organ of the Italian Government, says that Signor Mussolini reiterated to Mr. Chamberlain that Italy would withdraw all Italians from Spain when the other side acted similarly and when belligerent rights had been granted to General Franco, leader of the Spanish Nationalists.

In the event in the near future of a large scale intervention by Governments friendly to Barcelona, the paper adds, Italy will resume liberty of action, because it would mean that non-intervention had failed.—Reuter.

Paris, Jan. 16.

M. Leon Blum, the Socialist Leader, writing in "Le Populaire," declares: "Il Duce dares to re-affirm his intention to carry out the non-intervention plan, although, for six months, he has regularly re-inforced Italian divisions in Spain." M. Blum states that Signor Mussolini's one intention vis-a-vis the non-intervention plan is determination to keep the French Frontier closed' while he publicly sends divisions, guns and aeroplanes to the aid of General Franco.—Reuter.

## Labour Opposition View Stated

**Mr. Attlee Denounces Gestures to Dictators**

Seaham Harbour, Jan. 15.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has returned from Rome without having realized anything in the Italian capital, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labour opposition in the House of Commons, asserted here this evening.

"Mr. Chamberlain returned from Munich professing great confidence in Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's goodwill....but he asked for increased armaments. Now he returns from Rome more than ever convinced of the good faith and goodwill of the Italian Government.... but Signor Benito Mussolini has given us no proof that his word can be relied upon. Throughout the whole of the Spanish troubles, he has professed non-intervention while actively intervening. His press is full of abuse of France and his troops are massed on the borders of French Somaliland.

"The people of this country have a right to be told the truth which is that both Hitler and Mussolini are pursuing aggressive policies in Europe....We should all welcome good relations between the British people and the peoples of Italy and Germany. These are not promoted by ignoring realities and pretending that there is good faith when there is none. It is good neither for this country nor the cause of peace that the British Premier should pay a special visit of friendliness to the man whose Air Force is engaged in attacking British sailors and ships and in killing innocent workmen and their children." Mr. Attlee concluded.—Havas.

## Shansi General Given Promotion

**Japanese May Not Be Able To Cross Yellow River**

Chungking, Jan. 16.

General Wei Li-huang, Deputy Commander of the Chinese forces in Shansi province, has been promoted to Commander of the Honan area in recognition of his work in Shansi. The newly-appointed commander assumed his office on January 11 at Loyang, where he will make his headquarters.

When interviewed by the press, General Wei Li-huang said he did not believe that the Japanese would be able to cross the Yellow river and invade the North-west "owing to the large bodies of Chinese forces which still remain in Shansi province."

He emphasized the in portance of Honan in the present war, saying that Honan commands the main communication route between China's North-west and South-east provinces.—Reuter.

## Manchu Representative For Shanghai

Changchun, Jan. 16.

Mr. Wang Ching-chang, councillor of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo Government, was appointed commercial representative in Shanghai, at a meeting of State Ministers here today.—Domei.

## German Liner Damages Netherlands Cruiser

London, Jan. 16.

The German liner Orinocco, when leaving the harbour here yesterday, collided with the Netherlands cruiser Tromp, which was seriously damaged.—Reuter.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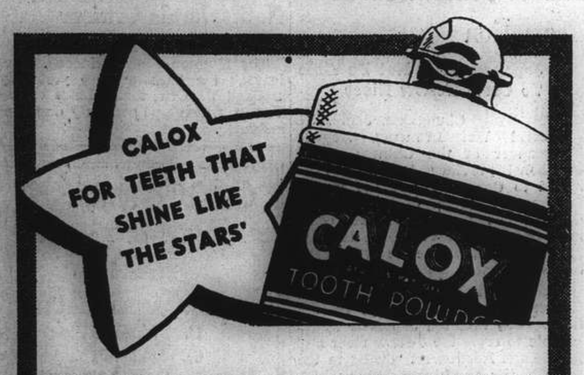


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## ENGAGEMENT

TRIBE—GRAMBS.—The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place at Weihaiwei in April, between Keith Wilberforce Tribe, H.B.M. Consul at Weihaiwei, and Mrs. Mattie Grambs of Tientsin. -592

## MARRIAGES

CHIPPINDALE—CHATLEY.—On December 17, 1938, at Wandsworth, London, John. Alfred Chippindale, of Singapore, to Theodora Chatley, formerly of Shanghai.

WINKELMAN—SUMMERS.—On January 14, 1939, at the Netherlands Consulate-General, Ann Summers, of Shanghai, to Dr. J. L. Winkelman, son of ret. Lt.-General and Mrs. J. L. Winkelman of Soesterberg, Holland. -593

## DEATH

SUNADA.—At Mogi, Japan, on January 6, 1939 Sanjiro, aged 52 years, the dearly-beloved husband of Mrs. T. Sunada, after a short illness. 10348

## CARD

Mr. and Mrs. G. Herzel

ss. President Cleveland

*P.P.C.* -589

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

## THE BRITISH NOTE

It is reasonable to suppose that the delay in handing the latest British note to Japan, on the subject of that Government's policy towards China and the third party neutrals, should have lost some of its force through not having been presented very quickly after the communication delivered by the United States in Tokyo. It is believed that had the two Notes been delivered within a short period of each other the effect might have been all the more important, but whatever may have been lost by the delay seems to be made up for in the tone of the British Note. Grave anxiety is expressed as a result of a study of the Japanese new policy as indicated in recent statement by the late Prime Minister of Japan. Prince Konoye, and other Japanese statesmen. As has already been pointed out these various utterances have been remarkable for the degree of variance between them, and it is stated quite definitely in the Note that the conversations between the British Ambassador in Tokyo, and the Japanese Foreign Minister have done nothing to dispel that anxiety. The British Government has been obliged to infer what is supposed to be the Japanese policy, which is apparently that it is the intention of the Japanese Government to establish a tri-partite bloc composed of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, in which supreme authority will be vested in Japan, the other two countries playing very subordinate roles. That is quite probably what the Japanese policy regarding China amounts to at the moment, though it must be pointed out that it is doubtful in the extreme whether when Japan first embarked upon the China Incident she had anything more in mind than the rape of the northern provinces. She was not permitted to concentrate upon that one thing, but obliged to extend her operations in China beyond anything she originally conceived, and there is every reason to believe that Japan's present policies, far from being carefully planned before the Lukouchiao outbreak, have, like Topsy, "just growed." That is most probably the reason why there is still some difficulty on the part of Whitehall in ascertaining what is Japan's declared policy, though from the facts as they develop the ultimate result can be foretold with no small degree of certainty.

Japan's original intention, being to grab off a large portion of Chinese territory, became extended as her commitments on the Asiatic continent increased because of the recalcitrancy of a nation which would not, and does not now accept defeat. A minor undertaking has developed into a major war, and Japan has been put to such a cost that nothing less than the complete subjugation of the country, and its inclusion in a cultural, political and economic hegemony can possibly repay Japan for the enormous outlay which she continues to make. To achieve this she has to do away with the Nine Power Pact, to dishonour her own very definite undertaking therein expressed, and to exclude all those other Powers with whose assistance China was rapidly improving her condition. Japan could not bear to see a strong neighbour on the mainland. She wanted a source of supply of raw materials and an exclusive market for finished products, and, when the economic ambitions of Japan are realized, it is apparent that the political reasons given for this adventure are but fragile devices which deceive no one unless is it the Japanese people themselves. What is being attempted is to arrange for an unhindered exploitation of the Chinese people under the guise of assisting them in the development of their country and themselves. In view of these facts it is easy to perceive why the British Government fails to reconcile them with the latest utterances of Prince Konoye, that Japan seeks no territory and respects the sovereignty of China. The two cannot be reconciled, either in terms of the old instruments binding upon Japan, or in view of the developments by which Japan claims to have brought about a new state of affairs in which existing commitments need no longer be honoured. That Britain takes the realistic view of the whole matter and judges rather by deeds than by words is about the most hopeful sign that a firmer policy will be followed in the future than has been the case in the past.

The stiffening of British and American representations to Japan must not be allowed to remain where it has at present brought them. Communications of this sort will continue to be of little avail so long as the Japanese are allowed to persuade themselves that Notes are all they have to worry about. The decision on the parts of America, Britain and France to embark upon further action may conceivably be delayed, but it should be made plain to Japan that in the event of the rejection of the American and British Notes, matters will not be considered closed, but that the objecting nations reserve to themselves the right to take such other steps as may seem appropriate. That in effect means that the nations concerned are determined that sooner or later there will have to be a settlement with Japan, that they will not permit that nation to ride rough-shod over the rights which have been legitimately and honourably built up in this country during the past one hundred years. It may be necessary ultimately to point out to Japan that she cannot expect to enjoy rights and privileges in other parts of the world which she is busily engaged in denying to other parties to the Nine-Power Pact in China. That presupposes eventual retaliation unless there is some change in the degree of sincerity with which Japan regards the position of those other Powers with regard to China. Japanese contentions of a new state of affairs having occurred in China cannot be accepted Japan by her own wrongful acts has indeed produced a new and very unfortunate condition, but it is contrary to all ideas of equity that a country should be thus allowed to benefit from its own wrongdoing. Fortunately the strength of the British Note lies in the fact that it tersely demolishes the many specious arguments that the Japanese have put forward to justify their behaviour towards China. Unilateral modifications of Treaties cannot be justified, but it is becoming increasingly clear that if Japan persists in that doctrine it may be applied as against herself, and that is even now the very last thing she can afford to have done.

## A Misapprehension

Some misapprehension seems to have existed at last Saturday's Japanese Press conference as to the actual position brought about by the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement regarding to Chinese Customs, and the maintenance of the servicing of the foreign loans and Boxer Indemnity. It was not designed solely for the protection of British interests but for all foreign interests, and more particularly those of the Chinese. The agreement in part provided for the remittance of adequate quotas from ports in the occupation of Japanese determined upon the gross collections of all ports during each month, and the maintenance of loan and indemnity servicing as a first charge upon the revenue after deducting the maintenance expenses of the Customs Administration and certain Customs payment and grants. There were at the time certain funds in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank representing arrears of the Japanese portion of the Boxer Indemnity which it was agreed should be paid over to the Japanese, the agreement also providing for further future payments for this as well as the Japanese portion of the Reorganization Loan of 1913, while Customs funds collected in ports under Japanese control would be paid into the Yokohama Specie Bank. Since the effecting of this agreement last May the Chinese Government which from the outset disapproved of it have consistently refused to permit of its being implemented. Since that time large sums of Customs revenue which are lying in the Yokohama Specie Bank are held up until such time as the stipulations are in fact carried out. Were they executed considerable sums from the Japanese areas would become immediately available for further service of the foreign loans and indemnity. The Chinese Government during the last year has maintained service of these obligations out of its own resources, and it is apparent from the telegram from Chungking published elsewhere that it will now limit its payments to a proportion of the whole debt in ratio between Customs receipts in the areas under its control and the total Customs receipts. That in fact amounts to only a partial payment, leaving the balance to be met out of the funds collected in Japanese controlled areas. The obvious solution to the whole difficulty which is thus presented is the implementation of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, designed as it was just as much in China's own interest as in that of any other party, for it must be quite obvious that, if it had been implemented China, would all through last year have been doing with regard to the servicing of the obligations just what she proposes to do now, with the added benefit that the money at present in Japanese custody would long ago have been applied to the purposes for which it was reserved.

## Hankow's Troubles

Hankow's cup of bitterness is already overflowing, but the misfortunes of the community continue and there is no end in sight. Practically isolated in the heart of Central China, with communications blocked both ways and a system of economic pressure exerted on the business structure which is feared will lead to ultimate extinction by the Japanese, the city is suffering even further privations. On Sunday, the electric power was suspended owing to the inability of the Hankow Light and Power Company to obtain coal. There are supplies a few miles from the city and not very far up the Peiping-Hankow Railway are the mines at Chiaotsi, but Hankow's situation is so chronic that the principal source of power has been cut off and the city subjected o further trials in the midst of winter because of the failure of coal supplies in an area of plenty. It is reported that the Japanese military authorities are keeping their promise to supply 1,000 tons a month, but here intervenes a condition to which this journal has continually drawn attention. For some unexplained reason, supplies from local sources are unavailable; but coal is not being imported owing to the fact that incoming ships are full of merchandise and military supplies. In face of the British Note to Japan, which makes adequate reference to the discriminatory commercial policy of Japan and the inconsistencies of Japanese official statements, this admission of the real position at Hankow which has reached such a state as to cripple the principal public utility, should leave no doubt regarding Japan's real intentions. Admittedly, the cessation of the power supply is not the fault of the Japanese, but the conditions which led to it certainly have been created by the Japanese for the new trade rush, the subject of constant denials, is proceeding on such lines as to cause serious interference with normal communal services as instanced by this grave situation.

## Foreign Refugees

It seems to be the fate of Shanghai to have to absorb, every now and then, a number of refugees from foreign countries, and the ability with which this is done is a testimony to the good heart and intelligence of the city. The Russian refugee problem has been almost, but not quite, solved. There still remains a very considerable drain on this city's charity funds in this connection. Another call which has been answered to a certain extent has been for the relief of those foreigners whose employment has been wrecked by the Sino-Japanese hostilities, though in most cases these can hardly be classified as refugees. Now comes, however, an urgent appeal for funds for the support of the numerous Jews who have been driven out of Central Europe by the policies of the governments of the countries in those areas. The appeal, which appears in other columns today, is made on purely humanitarian grounds. These people have come to Shanghai, though it would be difficult to find a harder pressed town for them to come to, because there is nowhere else for them to go. And more may be expected. Many of them possess excellent qualifications in the professions, and it is a double tragedy for them that Shanghai at the moment finds it difficult to make use of their talents. That they will eventually find their niches goes without saying, but at present their problem is urgent. The generous donation by Sir Victor Sassoon of $150,000 has given a powerful lead to the section of the community who might be expected to be most affected by the plight of these refugees. But more is needed. Therefore this journal has no hesitation in placing before the community this imperative necessity, though it is acknowledged that the requirements of charity in Shanghai are probably more onerous than in any other city in the world and the official organizations for meeting them probably fewer.

## *IN PARENTHESIS*

**Runner-Up**

"Is there any instrument you can play?"
"Only at home. Second fiddle."

* * *

**Postponing Fate**

Mother (in despair): "Why are you so naughty?"
Son: "The good die young."

* * *

**"Birds"**

He: "I suppose they call some girls "birds" because they're always chirruping."
She: "No because of the worms they pick up."

* * *

**Too Poor**

Lady in the bus: "Conductah, do you stop at the Hotel Magnifique?"
Conductor: "No, lidy, I can't afford nuffink like that."

* * *

**Run Away**

"This drinking business does run away with money."
"I understand scientists say a sharp blow behind the knees produces the same effect as alcohol."

* * *

**Kipper**

A skipper once said to a tripper,
While affably waving his flipper,
"If you aren't feeling well,
You may not like the smell,
But the *taste* is superb, of this kipper."

* * *

**Rats Galore**

Overheard in a railway compartment on the London and North-Eastern Railway during the international crisis.

A passenger to his neighbour: "I am filling up every crack and crevice in all my rooms."
The neighbour: "Oh, have you got mice?"

* * *

**Caution**

A Scotsman and an American were fishing, and they agreed that the first to land a fish should stand the other a drink.

After a while the Scotsman triumphantly pointed to the water and informed his companion that a fish was on the end of the American's line.

After the drink had been consumed the Scotsman said. "Well, I suppose I'd better bait hook now."

* * *

**Ties and Shoes**

The customer breezed into the haberdashery shop and picked up a tie.

"How much?" he asked.

"Ten and sixpence," replied the assistant.

"Ten and sixpence!" echoed the customer. "Why, I could buy a pair of shoes for that money."

"No doubt," agreed the assistant. "But wouldn't you look funny wearing a pair of shoes round your neck?"

* * *

**Heard in Court**

Solicitor: Are you sure it was your wife in the car?
Man: I am positive. I heard her laugh.

Driver: The man on the offside obstructed my view of the policeman, though it doesn't seem to have affected his view of me.

Solicitor (in a begging case): What did the singing sound like? Was it melodious? Was it like the wireless?
Constable: Not quite as bad as that.

Solicitor at Wood Green: You took a minute to answer my question.
Woman witness: But it was worth it; it was a good answer.

Man: My brother-in-law said to me, "How you treat my sister is no business of mine. She can look after herself, as you will find out." I have often pondered on how true his words were.

## *THE WEATHER*

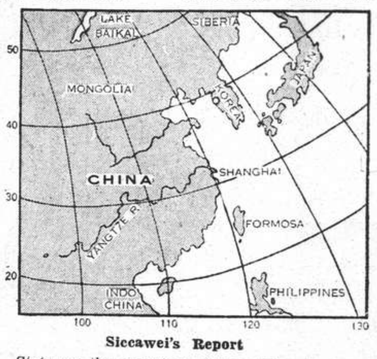
Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yesterday | Min. 41.0 | Max. 56.0 |
| Same date, 1938 | Min. 38.0 | Max. 51.0 |

Rainfall .49

Temperature at Siccawei:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yesterday | Min. 39.4 | Max. 56.5 |
| Same date, 1938 | Min. 36.0 | Max. 54.1 |




**Siccawei's Report**

State on the morning of the 15th:—Pressure rather low and rising over northern China: high and steady over Japan: low over Hupeh. South-easterly to north-easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine weather rather mild in China.

State on the morning of the 16th:—Cloudy and rather mild weather. South-easterly breezes. Low and steady pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy and colder weather with fresh north-westerly to northerly winds around Shantung. Overcast with rain or mist and cyclonic circulation over our regions, improving after the depression will have passed east or east-north-eastward. Overcast weather with rain and north-easterly to south-easterly winds over the Eastern Sea: north-easterly over Formosa.—Siccawei Observatory.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

To The Salvation Army

*In memory of Mrs. Knudsen:—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. B. D. Neil | $30.00 |
| Shanghai Football Association (Marine Engineers' Charity Match) | $200.00 |

To The Jewish Refugee Fund

| | |
|---|---|
| L.L.F. | $25.00 |

To The K.D.S. Convalescent Home

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. P. D. Evans (London) | $25.00 |

To The Portuguese Ladies Benevolent Society

| | |
|---|---|
| The Shanghai Football Association | $150.00 |

To The White Flower Society

| | |
|---|---|
| The Shanghai Football Association | $150.00 |

# France Preparing Note Of Protest to Japan

### British Demarche First Submitted to Paris And Washington; Firm Tone, Parallel Action Wins Acclaim; Tokyo Looks on Bright Side

London, Jan. 16.

THE French Government, Reuter learns from Tokyo today, will shortly present to Japan a Note on the same lines as the British and American Notes. Considerable stir has been caused in diplomatic circles in London by the strong language used in the latest British Note delivered by the British Ambassador in Tokyo on Saturday. It is stressed, however, that the Note does not finally close the door to the possibility of an amicable settlement of the differences between Great Britain and Japan.

"The British Note is evidence of the increasing resistance which is now being offered to Japan's encroachment on the rights and interests of other nations," says the Diplomatic Correspondent of "The Times." "The Note is understood to have been drafted before the United States took their step," he declares. "Its terms are known to have been received with approval by the French Government. The Note leaves no doubt about British recognition of the fact that, in spite of his continued defeats and grim prospects, General Chiang Kai-shek still represents China.

"Any puppet Government controlled by the Japanese forces obviously would not be accepted by the Powers as competent to negotiate on Chinese questions."

The "Daily Telegraph," in an editorial today, says that the plainness of the language of the British Note will be welcomed by all who have studied official Japanese statements. The original limitations which Japan nominally set to her aims at the start of the Chinese war, the paper adds, have long been extended beyond punishment for a anti-Japonism or even "bringing China to her knees."

"It is not merely the destruction of the Kuomintang or the domination of a few more Chinese provinces which is now her object," the "Daily Telegraph" declares.

**Time for Japan to Reconsider**

After examining Prince Konoye's peace terms of December 22, the paper says that, under these terms, "the Nine-Power Treaty vanishes into the limbo of the purposefully forgotten." There is still time, declares the "Daily Telegraph," for Baron Hiranuma, the new Japanese Premier, to give a more favourable interpretation of Japan's intentions than did his predecessor, Prince Konoye.

"Failing such modification of Japan's programme—a contingency which is highly unlikely for the moment—the British Government," it says, "is clearly right in refusing to recognize the implied abrogation of either China's rights or the rights of other Powers."

**Possible Economic Pressure**

Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P., writing in the "News-Chronicle," of which he is Diplomatic Correspondent, says that the contents of the British Note were first communicated to the American and French Governments and approved by both of them.

Mr. Bartlett expresses the belief that the French Government is likely to prepare a similar Note.

"Although the Note does not refer to financial or economic pressure," he adds, "this matter is under consideration at Whitehall."

"Japan's action in China gives us full right to denounce the Congo Basin Treaty," says the "Daily Express" today. "We should do so at once. By doing so we will secure markets in Africa for Lancashire, which will bring work to idle mills," the paper concludes.

**Marching in Step with U.S.**

"There is only one serious criticism to be made on the British Note to Japan," says the "Manchester Guardian" today, "and that is that it is long overdue. Otherwise, remembering that our civil servants have had little practice of plain speaking in the past eight or nine years, it is altogether admirable. If the Government continues to march in step with the United States Government, as at last it appears to be doing, there is good reason to think that Japan will take due notice.

"The Note is the first response to President Roosevelt's challenge to democracy. It is the first sign that the British Government will not continually retreat before aggression. The Note will certainly be read with as much respect in Berlin and Rome as in Tokyo: it should be read with as much pleasure in London and New York as in Chungking."

Not only are Great Britain and the United States strategically superior to Japan in the Pacific, the journal goes on to declare, as a German naval expert recently admitted, but together they control the chief markets for Japanese exports. On these, the "Manchester Guardian" states, "the whole of her precarious economy is based." If to America and the British Empire are added France and Netherlands, both Nine Power signatories, "who would certainly rally to a determined lead," Japan's position must appear desperate, the paper concludes.

The "Daily Mail" says that the Note means business. "America and France saw it before its dispatch, the paper adds," and are likely to co-operate in the retaliatory measures that may be applied if Japan continues her role of being polite but deaf. These measures would probably take the form of a punitive tariff on Japanese goods, or even a complete prohibition of their entry into this country and its Colonies. British merchants will be grateful to the Government for preparing to save something from the wreck."

**Little Room for Argument**

The British Note to Japan might easily prove a document of first rate political importance, and it contains no sign of weakness, comments the "Birmingham Post" today. The Note, it states, leaves very little room for argument.

"One is particularly glad," the journal goes on to declare "to see that the Note treats infractions of the Nine Power Treaty not less as direct injury to China than as direct injury to the Powers. Not often has China's case been put better and more fully."

"Tokyo would be unwise to believe that positive action by Great Britain and the United States is impossible because it has been delayed."—Reuter.

**Anglo-American Front**

New York, Jan. 16.

"Britain backs the United States," declares the "New York Herald-Tribune" in commenting today on the British Note to Japan.

(Continued on page 10)

## Stiff British Note Sent to Tokyo

### Grave Anxiety Over Japanese New Policy Expressed; Full Text

London, Jan. 16.

The full text of the firm British Note to Japan was released for publication only this morning.

After beginning by expressing the "grave anxiety" in which Great Britain has been left by a study of Japan's new policy in Far Eastern affairs, as set out in recent statements by the late Prime Minister of Japan, Prince Konoye, and other Japanese statesmen, the Note declares that "this anxiety has not been removed" by conversations on the subject which the British Ambassador in Tokyo has had with the Japanese Foreign Minister from time to time.

The Note proceeds:

"From these pronouncements and other official information issued in Japan, His Majesty's Government infer that it is the intention of the Japanese Government to establish a tri-partite combination or bloc composed of Japan, China and Manchuria, in which supreme authority will be vested in Japan and subordinate roles will be alloted to China and Manchuria.

**Japanese Dominance Noted**

"So far as China is concerned, it is understood that the Japanese Government is to exercise control, at least for some time, through the Asia Development Council in Tokyo, which is charged with the formulation and execution of the policy connected with political, economic and cultural affairs in China.

"Your Excellency's own communication to the press indicates that the tri-partite combination is to form the single economic unit and that economic activities of other Powers are to be subjected to restrictions dictated by the requirements of national defence and the economic security of the proposed bloc.

"According to Prince Konoye, hostilities in China are to continue until the present Chinese Government have been crushed or will consent to enter the proposed combination on Japanese terms. China, he said, will be required to conclude with Japan an anti-Comintern agreement and Japanese troops are to be stationed at specified points in Chinese territory for an indefinite period, presumably to ensure that the Japanese conditions for the suspension of hostilities are observed.

"Moreover, His Excellency stated that the Inner Mongolian region must be designated as a special anti-Comintern area.

**Inferences Drawn**

"It is not clear what is meant by this but, in the absence of fuller information, it can only be assumed that Inner Mongolia is to be subjected to an even greater degree of Japanese military control than other parts of China.

"His Majesty's Government are at a loss to understand how Prince Konoye's assurance that Japan seeks no territory and respects the sovereignty of China can be reconciled with the declared intention of the Japanese Government to compel the Chinese people, by a force of arms, to accept conditions involving the surrender of their political, economic and cultural life to Japanese control, the indefinite maintenance in China of considerable Japanese garrisons and the virtual detachment from China of the territory of Inner Mongolia.

"For their part, His Majesty's Government desire to make it clear that they are not prepared to accept or to recognize changes of the nature indicated, which are brought about by force. They intend to adhere to the principles of the Nine Power Treaty and cannot agree to an unilateral modification of its terms.

**Nine-Power Pact Benefits**

"They would point out that until the outbreak of the present hostilities, the beneficial effects which the Treaty was expected to produce were steadily being realized.

"The Chinese people were maintaining and developing for themselves an effective and stable Government and the principle of Equal Opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations was bringing prosperity to China and to her international trade, including that with Japan. Therefore, His Majesty's Government cannot agree, as suggested in Japan, that the Nine-Power Treaty is obsolete or that its provisions no longer meet the situation, except in so far as the situation has been altered by Japan in contravention of its terms.

"While, however, His Majesty's Government maintain that a modification cannot be effected unilaterally and must be by negotiation between all signatories, they do not contend that treaties are eternal.

"If, therefore, the Japanese Government have any constructive suggestions to make regarding the modification of any of the multilateral agreements relating to China, His Majesty's Government, for their part, will be ready to consider them. In the meantime, His Majesty's Government reserve all their rights under the existing treaties.

**Extraterritoriality Question**

"I am further instructed to refer to that portion of Prince Konoye's statement of December 22 which

(Continued on page 10)

## Many Killed in Japanese Raid On Chungking

### Casualty Estimates At 300 to 400; Scenes Described

Chungking, Jan. 16.

The number of casualties caused by the raid on Chungking yesterday by Japanese planes, described by a Chinese leader as "Chungking's first taste of the much-advertised new order in East Asia," is officially estimated between 300 and 400.

The Chinese claim to have shot down one of the raiders, but the machine has not been found.

In sunny out misty weather, the planes arrived at a great height. They could not be seen, and their presence was only known by the deep drone of their engines.

While the air was quivering with the vibration of their motors, there same the sound of falling bombs, the thunder of explosions and the rat-tat-tat of machine-guns as Chinese pursuit planes went into action.

The progress of the battle could be followed by the whine of their engines as the Chinese planes dived on the bombers. Shortly afterwards, a white trail of smoke showed that a plane had been shot to destruction. Then all was silent.

Several bombs struck the poorest quarter of the city, near the East Gate, one demolishing a packed teahouse and burying in the ruins all those who were there at the time. Many bodies are still entombed.

**Procession of Wounded**

Arriving on the scene soon after the raiders had left, Reuter's correspondent found fourteen dead men and women laid out on the ground, while a long procession of wounded was making its way to hospital on stretchers. Police, firemen and soldiers worked busily to extinguish the fires which had started in the débris and to dig the buried victims out.

Two dead and several living persons were discovered in the few minutes that Reuter's correspondent spent at the scene.

A number of bombs had been dropped in the residential district outside the city, the most notable damage being the partial destruction of the Hsun Teh girls' school, in which two or three small bombs landed. The pupils were saved because they were either absent because it was Sunday, or had taken shelter in the school's spacious dugout. The classrooms were destroyed, but the dormitories were not damaged.

For some time after the raid groups of frightened girls stood about gazing at their wrecked schoolrooms, in which amshed desks and other furniture lay in confusion amidst blown-down doors, windows and ceilings.

Many people were observed leaving the city last night, carrying their belongings on their backs, or in rickshaws.—Reuter.

**Japanese Denial**

"To describe the raid as an attack upon undefended civilians is not only misleading but a distortion of facts," a Japanese Army spokesman said yesterday evening in commenting upon press reports of the Japanese air attack on Chungking on Sunday.

The Japanese bombers, he said, concentrated their attack upon Chinese military establishments along the Yangtze River bank and at Pahsien, across the Chialing River, a Yangtze tributary.

In order to avoid hitting civilian population centres, and third-party property in particular, the Japanese raiders, he asserted, not only had to fly low but were restricted in their direction of flight, thereby increasing the risk of being hit by anti-aircraft fire.

"We do not deny that there may have been civilians at work in the military establishments that were bombed, but we believe that such casualties cannot be prevented," the spokesman said. Claims that Chungking was a civilian centre undefended against aerial attack were refuted by the spokesman who declared that the Japanese planes were subjected to heavy ground fire.—Domei.

## Mr. Golding to Be Tried By Nationalists

### British Government Arranges For Legal Assistance

London, Jan. 16.

It is learned in London that Mr. Ernest Golding, the British Pro-Consul at San Sebastian, will shortly be tried by a Spanish Nationalist court.

Mr. Golding is now in prison at San Sebastian, having been arrested shortly after the discovery of an allegedly "incriminating" package in a British consular mail bag. With Golding will appear Mrs. Golding, and Mme. La Garde, clerk in the employment of the British Vice-Consulate at San Sebastian. Details of the charges have not yet been received in London.

It is understood, however, that the British Government has made arrangements with the Nationalist authorities for the provision of legal assistance.—Reuter.

## Nazi Theory of Neutrality of Her Neighbours Frankly Stated

### Small States Must Not Allow Criticism of Third Reich Regime, Says Dr. Rosenberg

Berlin, Jan. 16.

The "complete neutrality" which Germany demands from her smaller neighbours was the subject of an article in the monthly magazine "NS Monatshefte" under the signature of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, leading Nazi theoretician.

The author's idea is that a small state cannot be considered neutral if the population is allowed openly to express its feelings. The Reich cannot admit that the small neutral states satisfy the principle of neutrality if, for instance, the population is allowed to attack the Nazi regime.

The writer referred to Switzerland which, he said, "should logically refuse to shelter Jewish, Marxist and Communist emigrants considered by her totalitarian neighbours as organizers of neutrality sabotage."

The fact that several hundred thousand Germans were still pitying the Jews and had no other worry but the lack of coffee, is sufficient proof that there is still a great amount of ideological work to be done in the Reich by political leaders who must place their entire energy into this task, Herr Wilhelm Boerger, one of the principal chiefs of the Nazi Blackshirts, stated at a Nazi district meeting today.

Herr Goerger termed the Old Testament "an inexhaustible source of knowledge of Judaism" and specified that "New York, London, Moscow, and Bucharest are the four centres from which emanate all Jewish intrigues for the domination of the world."

The speaker then referred to the League of Nations as "a branch of Moscow" from where one is trying to govern the world, constitute an international army, and centralize world economics. "M. Litvinoff is reign-over the entire organization," Herr Boerger added, referring to the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs.—Havas.

**French Premier's Visit to Tunis**

*These are the first pictures to reach Shanghai of the visit of M. Daladier, French Premier, to Tunis. Upper picture shows M. Daladier and the War Minister being received at the residence of the Bey of Tunis. Below, M. Daladier being decorated by the Bey.*

## Barcelona Rallies Boys, Clerks And Old Men for Last Stand

### Tarragona, Reus Fall; Nationalists Speed Drive On Gallant Republican Capital from Three Sides

Hendaye, Jan. 16.

THE Republican Government at Barcelona prepared for a last stand today as Gen. Francisco Franco's victorious Nationalist forces closed in on the Republican capital from three sides, meeting little opposition despite Republican efforts to reinforce their front lines. Both Tarragona and Reus are claimed to have been completely occupied.

Republican leaders, calling all able bodied persons either into military or government civil service, avowed that Barcelona would become another Madrid and hold out against the Nationalists indefinitely, but United Press correspondents advancing with the Nationalist forces reported that the Nationalists were driving on relentlessly without rest to prevent the Republicans from consolidating in new positions behind their secondary defences occupied by Nationalist forces yesterday.

Military observers believe the Nationalist offensive in Catalonia was reaching its greatest peak today after the Moroccan, Italian and Navarrese spearheads drove their way into Barcelona Province yesterday and were welcomed in many instances by cheering civilians in towns deserted by Republican soldiers without resistance.

With the Nationalists in possession of Tarragona, key point cutting Barcelona off from Valencia, Gen. Franco was free to throw the main body of his Army against the Republican defences wherever he believed them most vulnerable.

While the Barcelona Government ordered civilians in northern Spain to evacuate points along the front and seek refuge at Puigcerda, Ripoll, Olot and Gerona within 24 hours, virtually all remaining manpower was mobilized in Barcelona to resist the Nationalist attack. "If necessary, all Spaniards from twelve to eighty years of age will be requested to collaborate," the newspaper "Vanguardia" said.

Rifles were supplied yesterday to almost 80,000 new recruits in Barcelona. The men immediately started for the front without military training. They have been replaced by women and old men in their former positions.

**Press Gangs Set to Work**

Barcelona streets were crowded with uniforms while police checked every man wearing civilian clothing who were arrested if they fell within the new decree mobilizing all men between the ages of 18 and 45. House-to-house searches were instituted for those unwilling to serve.

The Barcelona Government also issued a decree subjecting all men and women between 17 and 50 years age—excluding those in military service—to call for any service the government might designate in connection with national defence. The decree stipulated that citizens over 55 years of age and those unfit for military service and municipal jobs would be employed in the civil service, supplanting those called to the colours.

United Press correspondents in Barcelona reported striking disparity between the ages of the new recruits being rushed to the battle zone. They included bronzed youths of seventeen who were placed in companies with pale-faced office clerks and middle-aged and elderly workers including bakers, bricklayers, carpenters and city salesmen. Many of the recruits wore mufti and marched off for the front with their bedding and kits drapped carelessly across their shoulders. Barcelona newspapers printed the Government's latest mobilization orders on front pages and urged every man and woman to make a supreme effort to safe the city.

Meanwhile the Spanish border road at Andorra was closed for the first time in the civil war as French authorities sought to prevent the mass immigration of refugees from Spain. Despite the precaution and the establishment of French patrols along the frontier, however, hundreds of Spanish civilians fled across the border to safety. French authorities were reported to be preparing new measures to cope with the influx of refugees.

**Gen. Miaja, Unflinching**

Simultaneously General Jose Miaja, commander of the Republican forces, announced Barcelona would never surrender.

"We are calm and convinced of final victory," he said. "We will never surrender. Barcelona will be another Madrid."

Dr. Juan Negrin, Premier of the Republican Government, was also confident that the Nationalist offensive would be smashed. "We have flung a quarter million men into the front lines," he said. "They will turn the scale. Barcelona will not fall. Citizens of Barcelona know they fight a foreign invader and they will never yield. Gen. Franco said he would capture Madrid two years ago—but Madrid is still ours. So with Barcelona, Gen. Franco's partial successes in Catalonia are more than offset by our new attack on the Estremadura front."

**Nationalists Drive Onward**

Nationalists steadily advanced across broad plains, difficult to defend, after breaking through the huge mountain system encircling Falset, Marsa, Reus and Tarragona, all of which are in Nationalist hands today.

The United Press correspondent who entered Valls with the Nationalist troops yesterday said the city was virtually intact except for the removal of artistic treasures from the Church of St. John the Baptist. Republicans also took away most of 2,000 hostages and prisoners engaged in building Republican fortifications.

At Lerida Gen. Juan Yagues and his Moroccan cavalry prepared to continue their advance after mopping up remnant Republicans behind the Nationalist advance lines. The presence of Gen. Franco at the front line appeared to have enthused the Nationalist soldiers.—United Press.

### *Cervera Falls*

Lerida, Jan. 16.

Nationalists today took Cervera.—Reuter.

### *Japan Not to Bid For Fishery Lots*

Tokyo, Jan. 16.

While the fishery negotiations between Japan and the Soviet Union have made no progress, official reports reaching Tokyo from Vladivostok state that the Soviet Far Eastern Fishery Bureau announced on January 15 that an auction of 293 fishery lots would be held on March 15.

Details are not available, but it is understood that Japanese fishery interests will not take part in the auction in case the proposed fishery lots include those for which negotiations are now in progress at Moscow.—Reuter.

## "France Will Not Yield"

### M. Daladier Again Reiterates Rights Of Self-Defence

Paris, Jan. 16.

"The French Government does not want to risk anything but will yield nothing," declared M. Edouard Daladier, French Premier, in speaking at an important meeting of the Radical Party's Executive Council which later passed a resolution declaring that no territorial cession could be agreed to and, if a change of atmosphere enabled conversations to be begun, no concession infringing on French sovereignty could be considered. The meeting also carried unanimously a resolution of confidence in the Government.

M. Daladier said that the Government's policy was one of peace and national defence. The Government was chary of shedding French blood but vigilant concerning French interests. It would devote all its energy, the Premier continued, to prevent the unleashing of a conflict which would end western civilization, but would not consent to France's position or interests being threatened by force nor ruse.

M. Daladier declared that the Government was entitled to demand that the integrity of France, the Empire and the vital interests of the nation should have absolute priority over all other preoccupations of internal policy.

**M. Blum Interviewed**

The Council's resolution also declared that Italy's permanent installation on Spanish territory—in the Balearic Islands or on the Moroccan coast—would entail the gravest danger to France's Mediterranean communications and called upon the Government to examine the situation thus created very vigilantly.

The importance of the meeting was increased following a long talk yesterday between M. Daladier and M. Leon Blum, the Socialist leader. Details of the talk were not published, but "Le Populaire" published an article in which M. Blum declared that the Spanish frontier must be opened and quoting reports alleging that Signor Mussolini and Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, told Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, that they intended to leave Italian troops in Spain even after a victory by General Franco.

Commenting on the article, "Le Intransigeant" declares: "To throw France into the Spanish imbroglio now would be deliberately to expose the country to risks of war."—Reuter.

## Jewish Refugees Banned From Paraguay

Montevideo, Jan. 16.

Three hundred Jewish refugees arrived here with visas for Paraguay only to find that the Paraguayan Government had suddenly stopped admission of all refugees. The Cabinet will consider the situation at a meeting to be held today. Most of the refugees are said to have plenty of money.—Reuter.

# China Will Only Pay Share Of Loan Services

### Japanese Occupied Areas Must Do Their Bit, Says Spokesman; Default in March Foreseen

Chungking, Jan. 16.

A STATEMENT announcing the deferment of payment on loans secured on the Chinese Customs Revenues has been issued here by the official spokesman of the Ministry of Finance. For over a year, the statement says, the Japanese authorities, despite their assurances, have been detaining revenues pledged for debt service collected in areas under their military occupation, with the exception of a single remittance from the Shanghai Customs last June.

In order to make up the amount that should have been remitted from these areas, the Chinese Government advanced about $175,000,000. The Central Bank of China, moreover, provided for all the foreign exchange required, though the Japanese authorities have been interfering with the Chinese currency, forcing the acceptance of several forms of yen which have reduced collections in legally valid currency to which obligations of the Government have been secured.

The Chinese Customs authorities, notwithstanding all the difficulties of the Chinese Government, provided the service the China's debts, thereby demonstrating the utmost consideration for holders of its obligations, the statement goes on.

Under the existing conditions, the statement adds, the Chinese Government has very reluctantly been forced to the conclusion that "this situation has become too anomalous to be continued. Therefore, the Government has been obliged to reject the request of Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, for a further advance."

The Chinese Government does not intend to make no payments towards the loans secured on the Customs, but intends to limit its payments to a proportion of the whole debt, in ratio to the receipts from Customs revenues in the areas under their control and the total Customs receipts.

The Government is, therefore, prepared to set aside special amounts in the Central Bank of China as their share of the long-term debt service, pledged to the payment of all such debts outstanding before the hostilities.

It is to be hoped, the statement goes on, that remittance of the share from the areas under Japanese occupation may be similarly forthcoming, and that interference with the Chinese currency will cease, so that the service of these debts may be similarly effected.

This measure, the statement concludes, is a temporary arrangement, in view of the present abnormal conditions.—Reuter.

**Japanese Defence**

Following a statement made by the Embassy spokesman at the Japanese Press Conference on Saturday that the Japanese authorities were unable to service foreign loans on the Chinese Customs because the Chungking Government had not executed the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of May 3 last year, several further questions relating to the Customs issue were asked at yesterday's conference.

Raising the question a correspondent stated that the Chungking authorities had made it clear that they could not service the foreign loans because of loss of revenue. If the Chinese authorities carried out their part would the Japanese be prepared to do the same? he asked.

Replying, the spokesman said that the agreement was concluded with the intention of carrying out its terms and it went without saying that if one side observed these terms the other one would do so.

**Default in March?**

Continuing, the corresponding asked if the Japanese were prepared to carry out the Anglo-Japanese Agreement if the Chungking authorities were to break the deadlock, and in reply, the spokesman stated that he had not been informed of any new difficulties in the service of foreign loans between the Japanese and British Governments but he believed that the Japanese authorities were prepared to carry out the terms of the agreement. Special questions had arisen, however, and he did not wish to commit himself to any final statement.

The spokesman agreed that unless some solution were found to end the deadlock there would be a default on the payment of foreign loans in March but he did not wish to make any statement as to who was at fault. This was a matter for the governments concerned, he added.

**Local Chinese View**

The statement made by a spokesman of the Chinese government in Chungking regarding the deferment of payment of China's foreign secured by the Customs fund was seen by informed Chinese circles in Shanghai yesterday as a means of inducing the Powers concerned to intervene with the Japanese authorities in whose custody the Customs funds have been kept since the Anglo-Japanese agreement.

The deferment which practically amounts to a temporary and partial moratorium on foreign loans also affects three issues of domestic Government bonds secured by the Customs revene, it was pointed out. These are the "Consolidated," "Reconstruction" (issued in 1937) and the "Long Term Currency" Bonds. Their prices dropped $4 yesterday in the "unofficial" bond market in Shanghai.

While expressing the hope that the Powers concerned might intervene with the Japanese, regrets were expressed that the Chinese Government did not instruct Sir Federick

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### *Latest Exchange*

The closing Interbank selling rates yesterday were as follows:

Sterling 8$\frac{11}{32}$d. U.S.$ 16$\frac{1}{4}$c.

LONDON METALS AND N.Y. CROSS RATE

London, Jan. 16.

Both spot and forward silver positions moved $\frac{1}{8}$d. down today, compared with Saturday's levels.

| | Jan. 14 | Jan. 16 |
|---|---|---|
| London spot | 20$\frac{1}{2}$d. | 20$\frac{3}{8}$d. |
| „ forward | 20$\frac{1}{16}$d. | 19$\frac{15}{16}$d. |
| „ gold | 148/9$\frac{1}{2}$d. | 148/8$\frac{1}{2}$d. |

London/New York:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One pound | U.S.$4.6743 | $4.6756 |
| One U.S. dollar | 51.344d. | 51.330d. |

—Reuter.

## Market for Chinese Bonds Paralyzed

### No Change Seen in China's Attitude to Foreign Creditors

London, Jan. 16.

The market for Chinese bonds is completely paralyzed, following the announcement by the official spokesman of the Ministry of Finance at Chungking yesterday.

Well-informed City circles are not inclined to regard the threat to the servicing of the Customs Loans as indicative of a change in China's attitude with respect to foreign creditors. They consider, however, that China is at present declining to assume responsibility to service on revenue collected in Japanese controlled areas.

Moreover, it is pointed out that, while the authority of the Chinese Customs Office remains intact, all possible measures to safeguard bondholders' interests will be taken.

Far Eastern banking circles do not expect that Chungking's latest decisions on the Customs issue will exert much effect on China's currency.

They point out that the amount of capital which could be withdrawn must now be very small, and that, while speculative pressure might impart a weaker undertone, the authorities should be able to maintain the currency slightly below the current level.—Reuter.

## Spain Looms Large at League Council

### Italy's Assurances May Become Vital Issue

Geneva, Jan. 16.

Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Minister, and M. Georges Bonnet, the French Foreign Minister, were to attend a private committee meeting of the League Council this morning, the agenda of which was to include questions affecting China.

Lord Halifax is expected to have a private meeting with Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador to France, before leaving for London tonight.

The big question at today's public discussions, however, was to be Spain, which was set for consideration by the Council this afternoon.

Should the Barcelona Government suddenly fall, the League might have an important part to play in Signor Mussolini's re-affirmations to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, that he intends to respect the territorial integrity of Spain, political observers here state. This is regarded as an important question at the present moment.—Reuter.

## Ulster Nationalists Placard Dublin

### Britain Called Upon to Withdraw Troops

London, Jan. 16.

Placards declaring that "the hour has come for the supreme effort to make the Irish Republic effective" and calling on Great Britain to withdraw all her armed forces from Ireland, have been posted in Dublin and parts of Northern Ireland by the Independent Republican Army Organization.

The Home Minister for Ulster, Sir Richard Dawson Bates, in a statement on the subject, said that the posters had been found over a wide area in Northern Ireland. All necessary steps, he declared, would be taken to deal with the situation to preserve law and order.—Reuter.

## Memellanders Join Storm Troopers

Kaunas, Jan. 16.

Several thousand Memel Germans have joined the Storm Troop detachments formed after the recent Nazi victory in the elections.

The organization, which includes cavalry units, is carrying out military exercises in various parts of the country, despite a semi-official Lithuanian statement that the formation does not conform with the Lithuanian constitution, or with the Memel Statute. Memel Germans are also organizing their own economic and professional organizations on a territorial basis.—Reuter.

## Paris Streets Named "Caporetto"

Paris, Jan. 15.

Street-signs of Paris bearing such Italian names as Rome. Turin and Milan, were removed by practical jokers last night and in their places were placed notices bearing the one word, "Caporetto." Thus, the underground station called Rome became the Caporetto station. All these notices were removed by the public works department at daybreak.—Havas

# Foreign Refugees Here in Pitiable Plight

### Sir Victor Sassoon Donates $150,000 to Funds; More Money Urgently Needed For Relief

ON August 21, 1938, an authorized statement was published in the columns of this paper, relative to the foundation of an International Committee for granting relief to European Refugees. The aims of this association culminated in the endeavour to contribute and to collect funds for the purpose of supporting European immigrants coming to China, until these had found positions locally. This was done without discrimination as to the beneficiaries' citizenship, nationality, race, faith, or political creed.

Before the organization of the International Committee a society for assisting German Jews landing in China had been functioning. As the aims of both associations were similar in scope, it was decided to work in close co-operation. Monthly subscriptions, combined with donations obtained from local sympathizers, were thought to be sufficient for modestly housing and feeding needy refugees landing in Shanghai. However, already in August Jewish organizations in Vienna were informed that Shanghai was unable to take care of large numbers of refugees from foreign lands, seeing that China was suffering from the effects of an extended war and that it had already to cope with a serious native refugee problem.

When the influx into Shanghai of emigrants from Central Europe continued unabated the already existing local Jewish organizations spontaneously offered their services and close co-operation. Simultaneously all facts and factors surrounding the urgent problem of refugee relief faced by the associations referred to were communicated by letter, and subsequently by cable, to the relevant organizations in London, New York, Paris, Singapore, etc.

It ought to be realized that the charity associations abroad, to whom appeals for help were directed, had their own perplexing problems to contend with, mainly the support of hundreds of thousands in Central Europe, who had lost everything they possessed; equally had they to bear the cost of organized emigration from those districts of people finding room abroad. In consideration of these handicaps only small sums could be obtained by Shanghai, namely £500 from London, U.S.$2,500 from New York and about local $6,000 from Singapore, apart from a few thousand local dollars from Hongkong.

#### Local Support

Shanghai's appeal for adequate financial assistance to London and New York found the support of the Shanghai Municipal Council, of various Consuls and of the American Advisory Committee for Civilian relief in China, the latter having wired to the American Red Cross Society in Washington.

Meanwhile the influx into Shanghai of more refugees not only continued, but threatened to become incessant. The Committee had no means to check the disquieting trend of an unquestionable *Drang nach Osten*. One month ago the Conte Biancamano landed more than 550 refugees in Shanghai. Today their total number aggregates 1,750, with many more en route and still more possessors of passage tickets for future sailings. Neither the Shanghai associations, nor the London or Paris organizations, were in a position to call a halt to further infiltration, notwithstanding the recognition of somewhat somber presentiments which must accompany uncontrolled immigration. Arrivals invariably explain their action by the bitter necessity of having had to leave their homesteads, pointing to the fact that Shanghai was the only haven not barred to their entry.

When the financial problem locally became desperate wires were again despatched to London, imploring the competent authorities once more to render immediate assistance. Cabled replies contained inquiries as to the number of emigrants already here, the number en route and expected, and the amount of money needed for their maintainance. These inquiries justified the local committees to expect help from abroad. But since then more than two weeks have elapsed, and from indications received indirectly it would appear that neither London, nor New York, is likely to come to Shanghai's assistance.

#### Critical Situation

After having passed a two weeks' spell of uneasy quiescence the local organizations are faced with a decidedly critical stage. The "North-China Daily News" is authoritatively informed that so far altogether local $110,000 (in round figures) were collected by the local committees for the maintainance of the foreign refugees; to this total non-Jewish sympathisers have kindly contributed a fair share. But every cent of this sum has by now been spent.

Today the local organizations are maintaining a home in Washing Road, housing 60 and feeding about 200 refugees; most of the others are lodged in private houses, usually a few in one room, but these often become victims of unscrupulous profiteers. Another home in Ward Road, capable of sheltering approximately 1,200 people in barrack style, is being remodelled and will be ready for occupation in about two weeks' time. Dr. E. Baker, looking back upon extensive experience in the field of famine relief, has kindly offered his valuable advice regarding organization. Mr. E. Small of the London Mission is working out a scheme for cheaply rationing the refugees at a cost of probably $3 a person a month. But even if the funds can be procured to run the new home, there will still remain a large number of people to be housed and cared for.

Some few immigrants were fortunate to have obtained means from abroad; others are selling their rings and ornaments in order to avoid asking for the committee's assistance. But the majority, probably over 90 per cent. of the refugees, are penniless and dependent upon charity. Amongst the newcomers are about 250 children. Gifts in the shape of powdered milk for the latter have been received from time to time; presents in kind were much appreciated, mainly blankets, quilts, furniture, old clothing, etc., etc.

Only a small number of the refugees has been successful in finding positions here. Some of the medical practitioners have gladly accepted situations with mission hospitals in the interior. Amongst the immigrants almost every trade is to be found: medical practitioners, dentists, bankers, expert accountants, engineers, artisans of almost all branches, shop assistants, nurses, children's maids, typists, etc. etc.

The Sassoon interests have come to the assistance of local refugee associations by placing at their disposal premises in the Embankment Building, where the new arrivals are lodged until they can find more adequate quarters.

From the outset it has been recognized by the committee that, instead of providing for continuous support of the immigrants, it would lead to much better results if these could be set up in business here by providing them with a modest initial capital, simultaneously discontinuing all further monetary support. In this aim much progress has been achieved through the munificent gift by Sir Victor Sassoon of $150,000. Every application for setting refugees up in business is examined as to the qualifications of the applicant. So far about 60 parties (roughly 125 persons) have obtained grants for starting life anew in a strange land. Others are under investigation, and the project will be followed up until the exhaustion of the available capital.

But in the meantime the committee's coffers for the maintenance of the bulk of the immigrants, who neither found positions, nor were qualified to start their own business (for lack of local experience or language difficulties) are empty.

The foregoing narrative is a brief, yet authentic account of actualities. Only facts of a decidedly sad position have been revealed here without touching upon the snetimental side of the picture. The organizations interested in the most humane work of rescuing thousands of unfortunate victims of circumstances most reluctantly appeal to the kindness of residents in China to come to their help. What is needed first of all is positions. As long as these are not available help is urgently needed to maintain a large body of foreign refugees, including many women and children, on a very modests scale.

The "North-China Daily News" will be pleased to receive monetary contributions and acknowledge these in its columns. Such may also be sent to Mr. M. Speelman, 7, Avenue Edward VII. Money or gifts in kind (as food, clothing, coal, milk, etc. etc.) will gladly be received by Mr. Paul Komor, Hon. Secretary of the International Committee, 190 Kiukiang Road, 2nd floor, or by the Committee for German and Austrian Jewish Refugees, 1 South Tiendong Road (Embankment Building).

**At Mr. H. E. Arnhold's Birthday Party**

*Mr. Ellis Hayim was host at the Cathay Hotel yesterday to a luncheon to 60 friends of Mr. H. E. Arnhold, who yesterday celebrated his 60th birthday. Upper picture shows Mr. Arnhold, Mr. Hayim and Mr. H. H. Read. Below, Mr. David Fraser, Sir Robert Calder Marshall, Mr. G. E. Mitchell and Maj.-Gen. A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett.*

## Charming Tiffin Party To Mr. H. E. Arnhold

### 60 Guests Gather in Tower Felicitating on Birthday

A charming tiffin party was given by Mr. Ellis Hayim, to celebrate Mr. H. E. Arnhold's 60th birthday at the Cathay Tower yesterday. Sir Allan Mossop, deputizing for Sir Herbert Phillips, who was confined to his bed, paid some high compliments to Mr. Arnhold's many years of devotion to public service, which brought forth a reply from Mr. Arnhold, full of feeling, as he surveyed the many faces round him which recalled happy associations in connection with the many experiences of his sporting, municipal and philanthropic activities.

As Mr. Hayim rightly explained, some limit had to be devised, whereby testimony to the high respect in which Mr. Arnhold is held by his numerous friends—hence the poetic recourse to the number of 60 as representing the 60th happy return of his birthday.

## International Relief Committee

The International Relief Committee, Shanghai wishes to acknowledge with thanks the following donations from January 6, to January 15, inclusively. Please send your donation direct to the Head Office at 123 Blvd. de Montigny, Y.M.C.A. Building.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shanghai Football Association | $2,862.30 |
| Feng Yung Fang, Mrs. Feng Chen Tien Sean | 600.00 |
| Staff of Johnson Club | 304.90 |
| Mou Kee | 250.00 |
| Yuen Kee | 250.00 |
| Zung Kee | 250.00 |
| Shun Kee | 250.00 |
| Brokers of Shanghai Flour Exchange | 200.00 |
| Staff of Yah Wo Ice and Cold Storage Co. | 101.31 |
| Zao Kung Yen | 100.00 |
| Mrs. Kuo Hu Tze | 100.00 |
| Mei Hua Hwa | 100.00 |
| Ting Su Hwei Tong | 100.00 |
| Australian Churches of Christ Foreign Mission Board | 100.00 |
| Hung Dah Rubber Factory | 88.00 |
| Staff of Shanghai Commercial Press Ltd. | 71.47 |
| Motormen of China General Omnibus Co., Ltd. | 66.00 |
| New Theatre | 60.00 |
| Hu Hang Mien (through Asia Realty Co.) | 50.00 |
| Kiu Huan Chang | 50.00 |
| Chen Tsing Sui | 40.00 |
| Mrs. Chow | 40.00 |
| S. Seng | 30.00 |
| | 6,063.98 |
| Donors below $30 | 713.85 |
| | 6,777.83 |
| Previously acknowledged | 552,584.47 |
| Total sum | $599,362.30 |

## Canton Motor Company Inaugurated

Canton, Jan. 16.

Destined to play an important part in the reconstruction of the City of Rams, the Canton Urban Motor Transit Company opened a regular service today, after a successful experimental run yesterday, it was announced here today. The company is capitalized at Y.200,000 with shares held on a fifty-fifty basis by Japanese and Chinese.—Domei.

# *In the Russian Colony*

By "Stroy"

On January 14 Russians met their New Year with mixed feelings. Shortly prior to the traditional ball of the Union of ex-Service Men of the Imperial Army and Navy, it became known that the Rome parleys had fallen through. Russian superstition has other unlucky days besides Friday the 13th, but this time this combination lived up to its reputation.

It would have been well nigh impossible to guess, from their outward expressions, what was going on in the minds of Russians celebrating the arrival of the Orthodox New Year. Everyone smiled. Everyone raised glasses. Everyone wished his neighbour the very best in 1939. But, to borrow a Russian expression, cats were clawing at the hearts of many. What if the American Ambassadors recently returned from Europe are right—what if war does break out in Spring? What will become of Russian emigrés then?

On this question emigrés may be divided into two groups: those who expect war to realize their desires or, at any rate, give conditions a turn for the better, and those who expect it to bring everything but the above. Firstly, it is certain that only a world war can bring to Russians in emigration the long-awaited hour when they will be able to return to their homeland. Secondly, to those with whom life has dealt harshly a war would not be wholly unwelcome. In this camp are former officers today working as watchmen or bodyguards, former politicians languishing in political inactivity, youth that has always been drawn by the promise of adventure—in short, all those who live in bitter dissatisfaction with their present position. What, they ask themselves, have they to lose if a war should flare up?

But there are others who know that war with all its modern innovations would mean general disaster, poverty, destruction of even that modest well-being that they have been able to painfully build up and preserve during the long years of emigration. There are others who still remember the lesson of the years from 1914 to 1922. How many hopes shattered, how many expectations unfulfilled!

And so it was that this mental storm sent many to the solemn and beautiful services in the Russian churches. Russians have, among others, an excellent tradition—that of starting the New Year in a church. The Cathedral and the St. Nicholas' Church on Rue Corneille were packed. In his sermon, Bishop John stressed the importance of the present moment. Later, many of his listeners could be seen in the French Club, the centre of the celebrations, and in the Russian Club on Avenue Foch. From 11.30 p.m. to 2 a.m. the Russian Broadcasting Association gave a special New Year programme of Russian songs and dance-pieces, so that in private residences as well the Russian New Year was met under the strains of Russian music.

#### Russians in The Philippines

Old Shanghai hands will remember how in 1922 a wave of Russian refugees arrived here with a fleet. Part of this wave proceeded to the Philippines. The commander of the flotilla was Admiral Stark, while the second in command was Admiral V. V. Kovalevsky. Admiral Kovalevsky today resides in the Philippines, where he has received American papers and holds a military post. Altogether there are more than a thousand Russians living in the islands today. The ships on which they arrived were sold and the money realized used to help needy Russians. At first, Russians found life there very difficult, but today most of them have settled down and unemployment is almost completely absent. Some have their own business concerns, others have bought farms, still others work in foreign offices. Many Russians are still employed in mining, though the gold rush has subsided. A number have managed to secure truly enviable positions. Mr. Archangelsky is assistant general manager of the Philippines Sugar Company. Especially many Russians are departmental heads of a major embroidery concern. Mr. R. A. Sturmer, a former sailor, is today manager of a music shop and has founded an Orthodox Church and a church house. There is a charitable society, of which Admiral Kovalevsky is chairman, as well as a self-help society. A Russian library thrives on the Russian reading public. A Russian social circle puts on Russian plays. Russian Ballet studios are popular among all the nationals of the city. A Russian restaurant christened "Marfusha" is a favourite among Filipinos and Americans. On the whole, Russians in Manila have given themselves good recommendations, and are valued highly for their honesty, conscientiousness and knowledge. Further entry of Russians into the Philippines is at present forbidden by strict immigration laws.

Mr. M. A. Kichigin, one of the most well-known Russian artists in Shanghai has just completed a large canvas depicting the route march of the Seaforth Highlanders on the Race Course. The battalion is shown marching, with the officers in command riding at the head of the parade. Mr. Kichigin has also drawn portraits of many of the Seaforths Highlanders' officers, all of which are amazingly life-like.

#### Court Cases Decline

Russian newspapers have several times mentioned the fact that both the first and second District Courts, which mirror all the grotesqueness of life in the Russian colony, cases involving Russians have taken a radical drop in numbers. This is in part caused by the 40 per cent. increase in court fees that went into effect at the beginning of August 1938—a ruling the effect of which was first witnessed in a reduction of civil cases. And besides it seems that Russians have on the whole decided to come up before court less often. On the other hand warfare between landlords and tenants is weekly becoming more and more sanguinary. There is a tendency, in view of the influx of new population, from Germany and Europe particularly, to increase rent on apartments and rooms, and this had led to many tenants paying their rent not to the landlords but to the court. Cases often flare up, and due must be given to the Chinese judges: they devote their full attention to cases of this sort, and, where parties are revealed to be guilty of speculation, invariably take the side of the sufferers.

Russian Christmas has heralded-in a parade of holidays—Russian New Year, Kreschenie and so on: a season of masquerades lasting up to Maslianitza. Once a week at least some club will hold a ball-masquerade Often these are held in private residences. Yearly, local feuilletonists vie with each other in humourous suggestions for original costumes, as Russians like the latter to cleverly reflect some topical subject.

#### Assault on an Official

Commander N. J. Fomin, chairman of the National Committee, who was recently made the victim of an assault by a drunken hooligan who hurled a brick at him from behind, near the soup kitchen run by the Committee, quickly recovered from a slight injury in the head. The Russian colony was sincerely indignant over the irresponsible action of this inebriated individual, who was brought before the court. Commander Fomin was the recipient of hundreds of letters of commiseration and was visited by the colony's leading social workers and many private parties.

Prof. I. I. Gapanovitch, professor of Russian History in the Tsing Hua University in Peking, who, together with the University, left for Changsha and subsequently for Kunming, has sent a letter to his friends telling that he was recently seriously ill but is at present recovering and continues his teaching. Among the works of Prof. Gapanovitch is a volume, translated into English, on "Russian Historiography Outside Russia."

#### Russian Orthodox Mission

The Russian Orthodox Mission in Peiping has existed in this country for over 200 years. After the revolution, however, due to a discontinuance of funds from Russia, unsettled conditions of church work in the various cities of China and a lack of church workers themselves, the activities of this Mission were greatly curtailed. In the past, for instance, the Mission was a publishing centre, owning an excellent printing press of its own. As from January 1 the activities of the Mission are, under the direction of Archbishop Victor, assuming their past proportions. A Council will direct the household work, while a chancellory will centralize all the Orthodox missionary work done in China. The Council is composed of two priests and two civilians. It has a missionary department responsible for work among the Chinese and the struggle against sectarians, an educational department, a department of social welfare, a department for divorces, an administrative department and a judicial department. Archbishop Victor's assistant will be the Very Rev. Father Michael Rogojin, transferred to Peiping from Shanghai.

Russian Jews in Shanghai watched with interest the progress of the conference of all the Russian Jews of the Far East held in Harbin, at which Mr. S. M. Tukachinsky was the Shanghai delegate. In his speech the latter stated that there are up to 3,500 Russian Jews in Shanghai today. Among them $25,000 to $30,000 are distrubuted annually for charitable purposes. There is a hostel for aged women. A Society that gives loans with no interest has a capital of $10,000. Shanghai Jews have suffered greatly from the war, and in order to alleviate conditions among them $15,000 was spent. Donations, Mr. Tukachinsky stated, are given very generously. The Shanghai Jewish Club is a thriving institution, literary evenings and plays in the Russian language being held there regularly.

## Prodigal Sons Appear In Court

### Fathers As Complainants Against Unruly Boys

Ho Han-chang, a prodigal son living with his father in Markham Road was sentenced to four months' imprisonment yesterday charged with stealing bed clothes from his father. He was running away with the booty the other day when his father caught him. It was the last-minute effort to save the clothing because young Ho was about to enter a pawnshop to pawn it.

According to the court findings, although he is 26-year old, Ho has never been of any help to his aged father in business. On the contrary he spent much. Recently his father wound up his business by selling the ready stock but young Ho wanted to collect $1,000 from his father which demand was turned down. He then stole the bed clothes to secure money by pawning but his own father caught him.

Another prodigal son is being detained by the Second Special District Court for extorting $300 from his father. He is Pang Ka-kong, son of Mr. Pang Chu-ting, manager of the a Chinese seasoning food stuffs shop at 367 Boulevard de Montigny. At a recent hearing he admitted that he had extorted $300 from his father.

Police evidence was that he also recently wrote to his father an extortion letter demanding $25,000. He denied, however, that he had connived with six other extortioners recently sentenced by the First Special District Court. The other six men were charged with extorting money from several victims in whose possession they found opium.

## Telephone Wire Worth $1,000 Stolen

### Robbers Make Big Haul In Japanese Area

The theft of approximately 750 feet of overhead telephone cable, worth about $1,000, was reported stolen from McLeod Road, in Japanese-controlled territory, yesterday.

Information that there was "something wrong" was first given at about 10 a.m. on Sunday by the Lucerne Road Exchange but subsequently the Municipal Police were informed that there had been no crime. Yesterday, however, the loss of the 750 feet of wire was definitely reported.

The place from which the cable was taken is west of the Western defence perimeter, in territory now under the control of the Japanese military.

## International Red Cross

The Shanghai International Red Cross wishes to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations January 1-14 inclusive:

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $2,712,200.90 |
| Rabbi J. J. Eisen | 610.69 |
| R. J. Grant | 100.00 |
| St. Francis Xavier's College, 6th Class A | 64.37 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Tseng | 60.00 |
| Messrs. R. George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., London | 58.65 |
| St. Francis Xavier's College, 7th Class A | 57.49 |
| Anonymous | 50.00 |
| Wood's Cine-Service | 50.00 |
| St. Francis Xavier's College, 8th Class A | 49.30 |
| St. Francis Xavier's College, 7th Class B | 43.13 |
| Messrs. Twa Shu Hsiung, Hwa Shih Yen & Hsu Tseng | 30.00 |
| St. Francis Xavier's College, 5th Class A | 29.90 |
| St. Francis Xavier's College, 3rd Class B | 26.22 |
| St. Francis Xavier's College, 6th Clss B | 25.00 |
| St Francis Xavier's College, 1st Class | 25.20 |
| St. Francis Xavier's College, 2nd Class | 20.90 |
| St. Francis Xavier's College, 4th Class A | 16.50 |
| St. Francis Xavier's College, 4th Class B | 15.40 |
| St. Francis Xavier's College, 3rd Class A | 13.90 |
| St. Francis Xavier's College, 8th Class B | 13.20 |
| St. Francis Xavier's College, 6th Class C | 10.60 |
| St. Francis Xavier's College, 8th Class C | 10.20 |
| St. Francis Xavier's College, 4th Class C | 16.60 |
| Dr. H. L. Yen | 20.00 |
| Mrs. Jeanne P. Van Hengel | 20.00 |
| Chinese Staff, Italian Bank for China | 19.85 |
| George's Bar & Restaurant | 16.50 |
| Anonymous | 15.00 |
| Mr. Wang Teh | 14.00 |
| Mr. Mo Tseng Sheng | 12.00 |
| Anonymous | 10.00 |
| Baby Chow Kwong | 10.00 |
| Mr. Sung Kuo Hwa | 10.00 |
| Mr. Watt Dik Sen | 10.00 |
| Save A Life A Month Club, 45th remittance | 79.40 |
| Other proceeds | 2,543.22 |
| and a number of smaller donations. | |
| Total as of Jan. 14, 1939 | $2,716,489.22 |

All donations should be sent to the director's office, 505 Honan Road, Shanghai.

## Gen. Harada Adviser To Nanking

### Entertains Officers At Japanese Club

Maj.-Gen. Kumakichi Harada, former military attaché to the Japanese Embassy to China, who subsequently became director of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army Expeditionary Force to Central China, has been appointed chief adviser to the "Reformed Government," the "Shanghai Mainichi" revealed yesterday.

To announce his assumption of the new post, Maj.-Gen. Harada entertained Japanese military, naval officers and leaders of the "Reformed Government" in Shanghai at a party at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, on Sunday afternoon, the paper stated.

Maj.-Gen. Harada will concurrently serve as director of Headquarters, Special Service Bureau, of the Expeditionary Force.

## Gang Obtains $30,000 At Sinza Coal Hong

### Five Armed Men Make Large Week-End Haul

One of the largest hauls made by armed robbers here in months was effected shortly before Sunday midnight when a gang of five Chinese, all armed with pistols, entered a large coal hong at 184 Sinza Road, intimidated the occupants and stole the week-end receipts, well over $30,000.

The robbers, whose descriptions were given to the Settlement Police early yesterday morning, carried away their plunder in a wicker basket, after they had spent nearly an hour on the premises. They spoke in the Kompo (Chiangpei) dialect, according to the report of the victims.

Sinza Station detectives are investigating the bold crime.

## Aerodrome Bombed By Naval Raiders

Japanese naval planes damaged the aerodrome at Nanyang in southwestern Honan and demolished military godowns near it in a raid on Sunday afternoon, the headquarters of the Japanese China Sea Fleet announced in a communiqué yesterday.

The aerodrome recently was repaired, the statement said. All the planes returned to their bases safely, the communiqué claimed.

First of seven new N.Y.K. freighters, the Sakido Maru, 7,000-ton vessel constructed at the Mitsubishi Dockyard, Kobe, will sail on February 16 on her maiden voyage to London by way of the Panama Canal. She is capable of developing a speed of 17 knots. She is expected to cover the distance between Yokohama and London in 38 days.

## Japanese Boy Scouts Greet Consul-General

Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul General, was formally installed as President *ex officio* of the Federated Japanese Boy Scouts in Shanghai, in a ceremony in the Central Primary School auditorium at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, the Tairiku Shimpo reported yesterday. Headed by Mr. Eiji Yasui, chief executive of the Boy Scouts, 124 members of the Central, Northern, and Western Boy Scouts, assembled for the installation.

## Sikh Watchman's Death

A verdict of death from natural causes was returned by Mr. I. T. Morris, Acting Coroner, at an inquest held in H.M. Court yesterday on the body of Ranjit Singh, an Indian watchman employed by the Shing Wu cotton mill, 110 Seoul Road, who died in the General Hospital after being discovered in an unconscious condition in his quarters at the mill on January 9.

Chinese and Indian witnesses testified how they had discovered the man lying unconscious in his room after they had broken the glass in the door because the room had been locked from the inside. After forcing an entrance they failed to arouse the man and a doctor was summoned. The latter, the Chinese mill doctor, had given Ranjit Singh a camphor injection.

Dr. I. G. Anderson, who examined the man at the General Hospital, stated that a camphor injection given to a man in his condition at the time would have no effect. It would not prolong his life.

## Arab Conference Opens In Palestine

Cairo, Jan. 16.

The Arab Conference opening tomorrow, under the chairmanship of the Egyptian Premier, Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha, will attempt to frame a common viewpoint, it is stated here. The Palestine delgates consider the Conference extremely important. It will, they consider, probably be a pointer to the success or otherwise of the London Conference.—Reuter.

## Ban on Exchanges

The latest order from the Ministry of Finance in Chungking reached Shanghai yesterday forbidding Chinese here to participate in any exchange that might be organized even under foreign management, which could be described as being illegal. Those who violate the order will be prosecuted in accordance with the regulations governing the punishment of those manipulating the money market, it is stated in the order. Reports had it that some Chinese were co-operating with some French merchants in order to re-establish a cotton exchange in Shanghai.

## Cyclist Killed Under Bus in Yu Yuen Road

### Chinese Succumbs After Collision at Tifeng Road.

A Chinese on a bicycle was knocked down and killed in collision with a double-decker bus of the China General Omnibus Company in Yu Yuen Road, west of Tifeng Road, at about 3.40 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The accident appeared to be unavoidable.

The cyclist was taken to the Paulun Hospital by ambulance. He was pronounced dead upon admission.

An investigation was made by police attached to the Bubbling Well Road Station.

A total of $2,000,000 of new provincial legal tender notes and subsidiary coins will be minted by the Yunnan Provincial Government shortly to defray the expenses for the organization of a "self-protection" army corps for the province, says a Hengkong Chinese message to the "Shun Pao."

LES MEILLEURS VINS DE FRANCE

LES BORDEAUX ESCHENAUER

| RED | Per Quart |
|---|---|
| *Bordeaux Rouge* | $1.75 |
| *Bordeaux Vieux Rouge* | 2.25 |
| *St. Emilion "Le Chaillou"* | 2.75 |
| *St. Estèphe "Le Breuillac"* | 2.75 |
| *St. Julien* | 3.25 |
| *Château Lescalle, Médoc* | 2.75 |
| *Château Smith-Haut-Lafitte* | 5.50 |
| *Château La Garde* | 5.50 |
| *Château Beychevelle* | 5.50 |
| *Château Pontet-Canet* | 5.75 |
| *Château Mouton-d'Armailhacq* | 5.75 |
| *Château Léoville* | 5.75 |
| *Château Palmer* | 5.75 |
| *Château Cheval-Blanc* | 6.00 |
| *Château Brane-Cantenac* | 6.00 |
| *Château Haut-Bailly* | 6.00 |
| **WHITE** | |
| *Merignac* | 2.10 |
| *Château Olivier* | 3.50 |
| *Barsac* | 4.00 |
| *Sauternes "Le Robinson"* | 4.00 |
| *Haut-Sauternes* | 4.75 |

*Agents:*

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## FROM DAY TO DAY

BRIGADIER-General and Mrs. E. B. Macnaghten returned to Shanghai yesterday in the Victoria.

THE daily report of refugee work for January 15 follows:—No. of Camps under inspection by Public Health Department 69; No. of refugees therein 52,462.

MR. W. E. Tyler of Messrs. Haskins & Sells recently received notifications from London that he had been elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (F.R.S.A.) and of the Royal Economic Society (F. R. Econ. S.).

PRINCE Sha, Mongolian leader, is expected to make of flying visit to Chungking from Yulin, in Shensi, to report on Mongolian affairs and to discuss plans for resistance against the Japanese with the Chungking government, says a message to the "Wen Wei Pao."

GENERAL Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, accompanied by Messrs. Ku Chen-kang and Liang Han-tsou, members of the Legislative Yuan, arrived in Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow province, from Kweilin, Kwangsi, on January 15, says the "Sin Wan Pao."

THIS evenings programme at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. instead of being a regular lecture will be movies of the "Building of the Boulder Dam" and "Work Pays America." These pictures will be shown through the courtesy of Mr. B. W. Smith of the Navy Y.M.C.A. Members and their friends are invited to attend.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Council held on January 11, it was agreed to suggest to the Consular Body that the Municipal Election dates for 1939 be fixed for Wednesday and Thursday, April 12 and 13; and that the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers be held on Wednesday, April 19, at the Grand Theatre, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

A FORTUNE of £258,561 was left by Mr. William Alfred Morling, of Ennismore-gardens, S.W., late of Tientsin, China. Estate Duty totalled £729,87. He left the residue of his estate to his wife for life, and afterwards a third to a nephew, Alan Thomas Oswald Liddell, to be paid to him on February 13, 1947. If he died before then his share was to go to the Royal Empire Society to assist British Youths to emigrate.

GENERAL Wu Te-chen, who has been succeeded by General Hanhwen as Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, arrived in Chungking on January 15, from Hunan and Kweichow provinces, says a report to the "Wen Wei Pao." General Wu, who was formerly Mayor of Greater Shanghai, was appointed Chairman of Kwangtung province three months prior to the outbreak of the current hostilities.

"INDUSTRIAL Conditions in Shanghai" will be the subject of the address to be given by Miss Eleanor Hinder, chief of the Industrial Section of the S.M.C., at the coming Rotary meeting, Thursday, January 19, which will be held as usual from 12.15 p.m. to 2 p.m., at the Metropole Hotel, 1st floor. Rotarians visiting in Shanghai from other cities and from the outports will be most welcome.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending January 14, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession were—Foreigners 11 and Chinese 237. Deaths from notifiable diseases were —Foreigners, Smallpox 2; Diptheria 1 and Tuberculosis 1. Chipese, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers 30; Smallpox 26; Tuberculosis 18; Pneumonia 16; Diphtheria 5; Beri-beri 3 and Septicemia, Dysentery, Recurring Fever, and Grippe 1 each.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight January 14, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement were—Foreigners 17 and Chinese 1,222. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, Smallpox, Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever and Beri-beri 1 each. Chinese, Smallpox 60; Tuberculosis 33; Typhoid Fever 14; Measles 7; Beri-beri 6; Dysentery 3; Scarlet Fever 2; Cerebrospinal Fever 2 and Paratyphoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever 1 each.

BARON Albert de Bassompierre, for the past eighteen years Belgian Ambassador in Tokyo, will be presented with a wooden carved figure representing an angel, a character appearing in the well-known Noh play "Hagoromo," as a farewell gift from the Japanese Belgian Society at a reception to be given in the diplomat's honour at the Peers' Club on Friday. "Hagoromo" literally translated means Feathery Robes. Baron de Bassompierre, who will retire from diplomatic life, has been doyen of the diplomatic corps in Tokyo for the last few years.

THE temples of Bali, "the world's last paradise," are being despoiled, reports Reuter from Singapore. This Netherlands East Indies isle, whose Hindu religion is still unassailed, has some of the finest carved temples in the world. Now the stealing of objets d'art from the temples is causing concern. A member of the People's Council of the Netherlands East Indies has asked that the Government take steps to prevent the despoiling of temples in this way. People in Bali, he alleged, were buying stolen temple articles cheaply and exporting them to foreign countries.

CONSIDERABLE interest is being shown in the programme arranged for the regular meeting of the Union Church Tuesday Evening Men's Club to be held in the Church Hall this evening, when, following the usual supper at eight o'clock, the Rev. J. A. Williamson, chaplain of the Seaforth Highlanders, has kindly consented to speak of personal experiences while campaigning with his regiment in Palestine in 1936. The lecture will be illustrated by means of cinema films, which were the only ones taken at that particular time. In response to a request from ladies who have expressed a wish to hear the padre on this occasion, the committee of the club have decided to admit ladies for the lecture only. This will commence promptly at nine o'clock, and to anyone desiring to be present a cordial invitation is extended.

## Palestine Moderates Voice Fears

### Extremists Forming All Delegation to London

Jerusalem, Jan. 15.

Three Arabs and a Jewish supernumerary policeman were killed today in various incidents throughout Palestine.

The policeman was killed near the Syrian frontier, while the Arabs were shot during operations by the authorities.

Moderate Arab quarters here voiced anxiety today over the choice of extremists only, to represent the Arab people at the impending "round table conference" in London. The selected delegates are of opinions similar to those held by the extremist Arab Supreme Committee, they pointed out.

Fakhry Bey Nashashibi declared that Arab moderates would go to London if they would be given the opportunity to participate in the conference. The newspaper "Davar" feared the invitation only to partisans of the Grand Mufti to make up the delegation for London, "marks an attempt at conciliation between the British Government and the extremists, leaving the rest of the Arab population out of consideration."—Havas.

## Six Chinese Planes Shot Down

### Japanese Claims Over Chungking Raid

Hankow, Jan. 16.

Six out of ten Chinese fighting machines, which rose to give combat to Japanese army raiders attacking Chungking, provisional seat of the Nationalist Government yesterday, were "definitely ascertained to have been shot down," a communiqué issued by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to Central China claimed this morning.

The damage sustained by Japanese craft, mostly in the wings, was suffered as a result of aerial combat and not from anti-aircraft fire, the announcement said.

The four remaining Chinese combat 'planes "heavily damaged" were forced to flee, the communiqué asserted. A communiqué issued last night said that only five Chinese machines had been shot down.—Domei.

## Australian Air Force Chief for London

### Experience with R.A.F. To Be Gained

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Sydney, Jan. 16.

Air Vice-Marshal Williams, Chief of Staff of the Australian Air Force, is going to England for two years' experience with the Royal Air Force.

This decision follows a report on the investigation into the Australian Air Force, made by British Air Force Marshal Ellington. Mr. Joseph A. Lyons, the Australian Prime Minister, stated that the Australian Air Board cannot be absolved from blame for the deficiencies criticized by Marshal Ellington.—Reuter.

WITH their local commandant, Rear Admiral Yoshinobu Shishido, Commander of the Japanese Special Party in Shanghai taking the salute, 270 members of the Shanghai Japanese Association paraded in front of the Landing Party Headquarters at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday. Members of the Association were active in various fields during the hostilities around the Shanghai areas in 1937, the paper remarked.

## Japan's Foreign Trade Goes Down Considerably

### Slump in 1938 Shown in Finance Ministry Report; Favourable Balance Found at Cost of Volume

Tokyo, Jan. 16.

FOREIGN trade of the Japanese Empire for 1938 resulted in an excess of exports amounting to Y.60,498,000, according to the Ministry of Finance. (This was in striking contrast with an import excess of Y.35,906,000 for 1937). Exports from Japan Proper, Korea, Formosa and the Mandated Islands, totalled Y.2,896,707,000 and imports Y.2,836,209,000. The combined total amounted to Y.5,732,916,000, Exports fell off 12.7 per cent. from the 1937 figure, and imports declined 28.3 per cent. The total drop was Y.1,540,-630,000 or 21.2 per cent.

Japan has made untiring efforts for many years past to enlarge her overseas markets for textile products. The situation has changed rapidly since late in 1937, however, following installation of the wartime economic structure with rigorous control of foreign trade, with the result that these exports have been declining since early last year, Cotton textiles were hit hardest. Their total export value declined Y.168,826,000 from 1937 to a total of Y.404,239,000. Machinery and paper exports, however, increased.

In exports of foodstuffs, wheat flour and canned foods, Japan recorded heavy gains. The former was shipped to yen-bloc countries and the latter to Europe. Exports of canned marine products continued to show an advance.

Exports of raw materials experienced a dismal drop. The total for these amounted to Y.669,963,000, less by Y.144,628,000 than in 1937. This was due chiefly to a slump in raw silk and rayon exports.

The combined export figure of cotton textiles and raw silk, the two greatest single exports of Japan, amounted to Y.768,363,000, representing nearly 25 per cent. of Japan's total exports. Combined exports of these two lost Y.211,820,000 compared with the year before. This was nearly half the total decrease in exports from 1937 and was a severe blow to the country's foreign trade.

#### Total Imports Also Drop

That Japan's total import dropped correspondently was caused chiefly by a heavy slump in raw cotton and wool, the two largest import articles. Their combined imports for 1938 amounted to Y.531,262,000, a decline of Y.618,305,000 from 1937. As it is ineffective for the Government to reduce imports of other commodities, it concentrated on a substantial reduction in these two major articles and the result was satisfactory. Rubber, pulp, lumber and other less important articles also were reduced heavily, however. Traders lost much business as a result of the exacting trade control, necessitated by the "China Incident."

The apparent small favourable trade balance was the first since 1918, but actually it included trade with the yen-bloc countries (Manchoukuo and North China) which are not connected with foreign currencies. Trade with third countries actually resulted in an excess of imports amounting to roughly Y.850,-000,000 for the year.

How far the balance can be offset by Japan's invisible trade is not known, as this phase has not yet been announced, but it is obvious that last year's invisible imports were not satisfactory because Japanese ships which formerly realized fat profits from their operations overseas failed to rake up much business in 1938.—Reuter.

## Windows of Chinese Embassy Smashed

London, Jan. 16.

All window-panes in the Chinese Embassy here were shattered last night when an explosion took place in the West End district as a result of two chemistry students mixing gases.—Havas.

## U.S. Fleet Completes Transit Through Panama Canal in Strict Secrecy

### Eighty Men-of-War Pass Through "Smoothly, Efficiently, Rapidly"; Agents Mark Spies

Panama City, Jan. 16.

Admiral Claude Bloch, Commander of the Battle Force of the United States Fleet, announced today that eighty United States warships, including battleships and aircraft carriers, had completed their transit of the Panama Canal from west to east today without incident.

"The transit was a purely routine undertaking," he said. "Eighty men of war passed through the canal smoothly, efficiently and rapidly."

Movement of the large fleet through the Canal was carried out under strict military censorship which prevented correspondents from mentioning the movements of any ships. United States Army patrols kept civilians away from the Canal during the transit operations and Army scouting planes patrolled overhead as an extra precaution to protect the fleet from the remote possibility of attack from the air while caught in the Canal.

The fleet now will proceed to Cuba where it will join forces with the new Atlantic squadron and several hundred Navy planes for the Caribbean and Atlantic manœuvres in which more than 150,000 men will participate. Before returning to the west coast, the Pacific fleet will participate in the visit to Caribbean and Atlantic ports by more than 100 United States warships. The tour of the ports will be made in early April after the completion of "Fleet Problem XX," the main problem of the Atlantic manœuvres which are understood to emphasize defence of the Panama Canal.—United Press.

#### Agents Watch for Spies

Havana, Jan. 16.

United States Secret Service agents have arrived at Calmanero Naval Station to investigate the activities of Japanese and German spies in connection with the forthcoming visit of the United States fleet to the naval base at Guantanamo, unconfirmed reports said here today.—United Press.

## League Urged to Aid Stricken China

### Chinese Press Says Now Is The Time

Chungking, Jan. 16.

Today's meeting of the Council of the League of Nations and the bombing of Chungking yesterday by Japanese 'planes form the subject of leading articles in the Chinese press this morning. All the newspapers urge the League to adopt effective measures to help China.

The present moment, says the "Ta Kung Pao," provides the best opportunity for the League to adopt "concrete measures rather than empty resolutions." The journal regards the Note sent by Great Britain to Japan on Saturday, and President Roosevelt's special message to Congress on national defence, as indicating the possibility of joint action by the democracies to check aggression. Such a policy, it says, would certainly receive the support of France and Russia.

Commenting on yesterday's bombing of Chungking, the Chinese press once more urges international action against aerial attacks on civilians, and at the same time advises all civilians whose presence here is not absolutely necessary to go into the countryside.—Reuter.

## Croats Demanding Autonomy

### Yugoslav Sympathizers' And Foreign Aid Asked

Zagreb, Jan. 15.

The right of self-determination was officially demanded today by the Great Opposition Party of Yugoslavia which decided to boycott the Yugoslavian Parliament (Skupshtina).

The Party appealed to "all elements of the State" and to foreign States to have the Great problem solved in conformity with the right of people to determine their own fate. The present state of affairs is untenable and dangerous this group declared.

The resolution also expressed the hope of Croats that they would not be "pushed to the last limits in the defence of their rights." Full power was voted to M. Vlatko Machek, leader of the Croat Opposition.

Politicians regard the resolution as a compromise between the realist Machek and the extremists who wish to proclaim Croatia's secession and independence.—Havas.

INCREDIBLE as it sounds, it is reported that 47 villages have just been discovered in the district of Tscharkow, formerly known as Orenburg. None of the villages, it was stated in Moscow, have hitherto been known to the authorities.

## Fires in Victoria Take 66 Lives

### Light Rain and Fall in Temperature Welcomed

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Melbourne, Jan. 16.

The ever-increasing death roll of the bush fires in the state of Victoria now stands at 66. The material damage caused is estimated to be £2,000,000.

A light rain and a fall in temperature have raised the hopes of the fire-fighters, who have managed to save the town of Corryong, 180 miles northeast of Melbourne, where the biggest blaze threatened to destroy many homesteads.—Reuter.

#### N.S.W. Fire Prevention

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Sydney, Jan. 16.

The authorities here are tightening the system of fire prevention. Severe punishment will be meted out to those who light fires for the purpose of thinning the underbrush.—Reuter.

## Japanese Women Give Clothes to Refugees

Collected by local Japanese women, 300 pieces of underwear will be sent by the Japanese Y.M.C.A., Range Road, to the "Comport Home" in Taitsang, north-west of Shanghai, to be distributed among the distressed Chinese there, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported on Sunday.

These garments were recently gathered by the Shanghai Japanese Women's Emergency Association, the Toyoda Women's Club, and the Japanese Y.W.C.A. in benevolent drives. The "Comfort Home" in Taitsang is maintained by Mr. Kinzo Wakao, a Japanese evangelist, who has been working there for the past six months, the paper declared.

## Dr. Brodie Liberated

Prague, Jan. 16.

The Government has decided to liberate Dr. Brodie, the former President of the Ruthenian Cabinet, who favoured the Hungarian demand for a plebiscite in Ruthenia and for which he was relieved of his office and placed under police supervision on October 27. All charges against him have been dropped.—Reuter.

## King of Siam in Quarantine

Singapore, Jan. 16.

The boy-King of Siam spent last night in quarantine here after the discovery of a case of small-pox in the liner in which he was travelling to Europe.—Reuter.


NEGA VODKA
FAMOUS SINCE 1905
A. N. LAZARIDY

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GONE WITH THE WIND

IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY ANY GOOD. And yet very few coughs can be wafted away with a summer breeze. The racking cough that comes with the wind will not be "Gone With The Wind", if you neglect it. Don't put your faith in the winds of chance. Put your trust in something that is good and sure,

CRESIVAL WILL STOP THAT COUGH

50 TEARS »Bayer«

BAYER

for "Me and My Girl"

Player's CLIPPER

ALSO CORK-TIPPED

EFA-48

# Japan Must Follow "Heavenly Way"

## Baron Hiranuma Says He Will Not Attempt Forming "Total" Party

Tokyo, Jan. 16.

Japan should be governed according to the "Will of the Gods," Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, the new Japanese Premier, believes. Asserting that there is no such thing in Japan as collectivism or individualism, Baron Hiranuma said the only political philosophy that exists in Japan is the "heavenly way" which aims at placing "men and things in their right places." "This is the key to statecraft," Baron Hiranuma declared.

The divine way, or "the high way of heaven and earth," as it was termed by the late Emperor Meiji, founder of modern Japan, according to Baron Hiranuma, consisted in the enforcement of the pure moral codes of nature, unhindered by self-interests. This, he stated, should be the aim of true politics. "Any interference should be firmly rejected," he continued. "This is where we call upon the sword. Those who refuse to obey our teachings should be compelled to do so by force." For this reason, he declared, "Japan is entitled to be called the land of the Gods, of justice, and of the sword."

**Religions Must Conform**

There are mixed sects and religions in Japan, he said, but any type of religion which does not conform to the "heavenly way" cannot be tolerated.

Pointing out that the nation's support of the Throne can only be accomplished by forgetting one's own self, Baron Hiranuma called upon everyone to do their duty. "Everybody must play an appropriate part in supporting the Imperial Family, to achieve national unity and solidarity," the Premier declared.

Turning to the question of political parties, Baron Hiranuma observed that Japan's political parties must also follow the divine way by converging in support, of the Imperial Family together with the entire nation, although parties in the West had been born of a conflict of interests.

**No New "Total" Party**

"All the political parties must have the interests of the Imperial Family uppermost in their minds. Consequently any scramble for power for power's sake must be strongly deprecated," the Premier said.

The rumour that he intended to organize a new political party was emphatically denied by the Premier.

"In order to meet the situation, I need the help of every one, but I do not expect to form a governmental political party at present. I shall deal with the Diet according to circumstances," Baron Hiranuma concluded.

This was the first time since his appointment as Premier that Baron Hiranuma clearly enunciated his political convictions as well as his attitude toward the political parties. He returned here yesterday afternoon from Central Japan where he reported to the Ise Grand Shrine and the Mausolea of Imperial ancestors on his assumption of office.—Domei.

## Filature Partially Destroyed by Fire

Drying-rooms with silk cocoons and prepared silk thread were badly damaged in a fire which broke out in a Chinese silk filature at House 21, Lane 1501, Ferry Road, shortly after 9.15 p.m. yesterday the creus of the machines from Ichang Road fire station which attended the conflagration had to put up a stiff battle for more than one and a half hours, before the flames were under control.

## Manchoukuo to Join Anti-Red Camp

Changchun, Jan. 16.

Manchoukuo today decided to join the anti-Comintern Powers. The Council of State this afternoon voted in favour of Manchoukuo's adherence to the basic principles of the Anti-Comintern Pact now existing between Japan, Germany and Italy and Hungary.—Domei.

## Egyptian War Minister Resigns

Cairo, Jan. 15.

Disagreement with the Cabinet over the financing of Egypt's national defence programme, has led the War Minister, Hassan Sabry Pasha, to resign his portfolio today. Only a slight ministerial reshuffle is expected.—Havas.

## Gen. Wu Te-chen in Chungking

Chunking, Jan. 16.

Gen. Wu Te-chen, former Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, arrived here yesterday. Gen. Wu said he had come to report on the work of the Kwangtung Provincial Government to the Central authorities.—Kuo Min.

## OBITUARY

**Sir Montrose Stuart Graham**

New York, Jan. 16.

Sir Montrose Stuart Graham, of Long Island, who is one of the few American holders of a British title, died yesterday.

Aged 63, Sir Montrose was a retired coal dealer. He succeeded to a seventeenth Century baronetcy in 1917, but, in his social and business life, he kept the title a secret. His 35 year-old son and heir is employed in a New York bank.—Reuter.

MR. WU Ting-chang, who flew to Kunming, Yunnan, recently on a visit, is expected to leave for Kweiyang, the capital of Kweichow today, says a Chinese message to the "Wen Wei Pao." Mr. Wu, who is Chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Government, has been discussing Southwest provincial reconstruction plans with General Lung Yun, Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, the report states.

## France Preparing Note Of Protest to Japan

(Continued from page 7)

Japan, the "New York Times" declares, is now facing an Anglo-American front on her "new order idea." The reaction in diplomatic circles in Washington, it says, is that Japan is now confronted with a combined opposition.—Reuter.

**Gaimusho Reticent**

Tokyo, Jan. 16.

"It would be premature to comment on the British Note, which we are still studying," said the Foreign Office spokesman today, when queried at the press conference on the subject. He could not forecast, the spokesman added, when a reply would be forthcoming.

The British Note, says the "Asahi" in an editorial today, "is merely a reiteration of the British view that the British Government finds itself unable to agree with the Japanese Government's claim that a new situation exists in Eastern Asia."

Because the issues involved have been repeatedly explained in detail during the past two months to the British and American Ambassadors at Tokyo, the Japanese Government, the "Asahi" continues, has no intention of making hasty replies to the British and American Notes, but the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, will have further talks at the proper time with the British and American Ambassadors and will offer more detailed explanations. After these conversations, the Japanese Government, the Journal goes on, will issue formal replies to Britain and the United States at the proper opportunity.

It should be noted, the "Asahi" proceeds, that "the British Government is prepared to respond favourably to revision of the Nine-Power Pact, but it seems that the Japanese Government holds the present time inopportune."—Reuter.

**Tokyo Takes Optimistic View**

Tokyo, Jan. 16.

Newspaper commentators here interpreted salient points in the British Note to include indications of London's willingness to offer its good offices in the conclusion of a Sino-Japanese armistice.

Official circles tended to minimize the "gravity" of the Note and, on the contrary, professed to see a conciliatory attitude in the communication. Particular mention was made of the passage reading that the British Government did not "contend that treaties are eternal" in reference to the Nine-Power Pact.

Unofficial observers were inclined to look at the communication as a British attempt to score a "triumph" in the Far East to offset her "loss of face" during the recent Anglo-Italian talks in Rome. The Note was described as the outcome of a "double-edged" policy adopted by Great Britain and the United States in dealing with Japan, with London seeking to keep pace with Washington.

One commentator declared that the situation in East Asia no longer permitted the application of "antiquated British and American principles for the maintenance of the satus-quo." Those nations were advised to "grasp the situation accurately in the light of its historical significance."—Domei.

**France Entirely Approves**

Paris, Jan. 16.

According to well-informed circles here, France entirely approves of the British Note to Japan. It is understood that a French Note, written in similar vein, will be sent to Tokyo shortly.—Havas.

## Lunghai Railway Blasted Out of Commission

A Japanese Army Air Base, Jan. 16.

Power diving to low altitudes over the Lunghai Railway between Tungkwan, on the Shensi-Shansi border, and Minchih, two squadrons of Japanese Army planes today showered bombs with such telling effect that sections of the line were reduced to masses of wreckage and train service was disrupted.

Important Chinese military positions along the railway were demolished and three towns were damaged. Locomotives and freight trains at Wentichen and Minchih were blown to pieces.

The raiders concentrated their attention on Wentichen, Hsiaolichen and Minchih on the railway and heavy artillery positions in the vicinity which have been exchanging fire with Japanese batteries across the Yellow River.

Tungkwan, important town on the south bank of the river, has been blasted repeatedly by artillery and aircraft for several weeks and a large part of it has been reduced to ruins.—Domei.

## Italian Officers Give Cocktail Party

Mr. Fu Siao-en, mayor of the "Ta Tao" Government, was reported to have been amongst the 300 guests who attended a cocktail party given at Farren's last evening and at which the commander and the officers of the Italian warship Lepanto were the hosts.

Leading diplomatic, naval and military personalities in Shanghai as well as members of the Settlement and Concession councils and high officials thereof also attended.

BORING of a 2,100-metre under-sea tunnel linking Kyushu and Honshu, the main Japanese island, will enter an important stage late this month when the shield system of underground digging will be adopted for the first time in Japan, officials in charge of the Y.35,000,000 project disclosed. Excavations will be undertaken over a 1,300-metre stretch, 27 meters below the bottom of the Shimonoseki straits. Work is making progress from both ends of the projected bore. A distance of 400 metres has been excavated on the Moji side in Kyushu and a stretch of 370 metres has been dug from the Shimonoseki side. The tunnel is to be opened in 1942.


**Shirts and Pyjamas**

*Made to Order*

Garments of expert cut and workmanship in Tootal, Wemco, Tricoline, Silk, and Crêpe fabrics.

*Variety of shades and patterns for choice.*

**EAGLESON**

1037 Bubbling Well Road

**Pan-American Conference Opened**

*President Oscar R. Benavides of Peru officially opened the Conference which was held in Lima last month.*

## China Will Only Pay Share of Loans

(Continued from page 7)

Maze, to sign a supplementary agreement with the Japanese last year providing that part of the Customs revenue should be kept and paid on time to the Powers concerned to gradually clear up China's foreign debts. As the Tokyo agreement was not implemented by another one in China, the Japanese had kept the money in their bank since then.

**Might Be Put To Other Purposes**

Fears were expressed by the same circles that should the matter be left to drag on there might not be enough Customs money in the Japanese bank for China's foreign obligations as the war is proving costly to the Japanese military authorities who are spending on a lavish scale. It would be unthinkable, it was stated, that the Japanese might be forced to use the Chinese Customs money.

According to the "China Evening News" yesterday, the Japanese are refusing to pay China's foreign debts with the Customs fund in the Yokohama Specie Bank on two pretexts: First, China has refused to pay the Japanese portion of the Boxer Indemnity. Second, China has refused to deposit the $20,000,000 kept by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation with the Japanese bank.

While China is thus trying to defer payment on foreign loans she is, at the same time, trying to prevent Government bank notes from being circulated in Shanghai and other occupied areas. It was learnt yesterday that part of the principal of the "Consolidated Bond" that ought to be paid this month (amounting to $51,000,000) would be paid by the Government despite the deferment statement but that the interest of it would be paid in Chungking in keeping with the new policy.

Details regarding the new regulations governing the payment of interest of domestic bonds which recently caused a stir here are being holders with keen interest.

THE father of the late Earl Beauchamp (pronounced Beecham) used to tell a good story against himself. He was a very dignified, courtly old gentleman of the Victorian era, immensely proud of the ancestral home and its contents at Madresfield Court, Worcestershire. A party of Americans were looking over this show place. He saw them, and explained the meaning of many of the treasures. As they were leaving their spokesman, in thanking his lordship, said, "I say, me lord, you must have to sell a powerful lot of them pills to keep this place up."

*'Safety' First!*

*Keep* She-Ko *Handy.*

Even the safest 'safety' plays tricks now and then, so it is wise to keep She-Ko handy, ready to apply immediately in the event of a gash.

She-Ko, the Dr. Williams Medicine Company's fragrant, antiseptic, soothing and curative ointment, quickly heals cuts, scratches, abrasions, burns, scalds and other minor injuries.

For skin complaints, too, She-Ko is rapidly beneficial. Try it, if you are troubled with eczema, ulcers, pimples, ringworm, or sores of any kind. She-Ko also affords relief from the painful irritation of external piles. It is

**Antiseptic—Soothing—Healing**


## Stiff British Note Sent to Tokyo

(Continued from page 7)

states that Japan is prepared to give consideration to the abolition of extraterritoriality and the rendition of Foreign Concessions and Settlements in China.

"This inducement to China to accept Japan's terms would appear to entail but little sacrifice on the part of the Japanese, for if they succeed in their plans for the control of the country, they will have no further need for extraterritoriality or Concessions. On the other hand, His Majesty's Government would recall that they undertook, and nearly completed, negotiations with the Chinese Government in 1931 for the abrogation of British extraterritoriality rights.

"Negotiations were suspended by the Chinese Government in consequence of the disturbed conditions following the seizure of Manchuria by Japanese forces in that year, but His Majesty's Government have always been ready to resume the negotiations at a suitable time and are prepared to discuss this and other similar questions with a fully independent Chinese Government when peace has been restored.

"In conclusion, I am able to state that if, as is possible, His Majesty's Government have in any way misinterpreted the intentions of the Japanese Government, they feel that it is because of the ambiguity with which those intentions have so far been expressed and they would welcome a more precise and detailed exposition of the Japanese conditions for terminating hostilities and of the Japanese policy towards China."—Reuter.

## FUNERAL

**Mrs. Helen Wong Jee**

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors on Kiaochow Road, for the late Mrs. Helen Wong Jee, dearly beloved wife of Mr. Luther McLean Jee and mother of Sherling and Eileen Jee. Mrs. Jee had been in failing health for several months and her death occurred last Saturday at the Dah Wah Hospital, when in her 47th year.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Edwin Marx of Nanking, assisted by Mr. Darwin Utter, who as a close family friend, paid a personal tribute to her memory. During the services, Mrs. O. J. Goalter, Mrs. C. W. Worth and Mr. Edward James sang "Lead Kindly Light," accompanied on the organ by Mrs. Goalter. A beautiful cross of flowers from Eileen, Sherling and Daddy rested upon the casket.

Among others sending flowers were:—

Ann and Henshaw; Katherine and Howard; Raymond, Theresa and Dora; Mrs. Fong Sec and family; Officers and Brethren of Amity Lodge No. 166, F. and A. M. Officers and Members of the District Grand Lodge for China; The Officers and Brethren of Nanking Lodge No. 108, F. and A. M. Officers and Brethren of Sun Lodge, U.D., F. and A. M.; Szechuen Lodge, Chengtu; Officers and Brethren of West Lake Lodge No. 118, F. and A. M.; Amity-Sun Circle; Board of Directors Asia Theatres Inc.; Mr. R. K. Butler; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Peter Chao; Charlie Der, Mr. and Mrs. Ho; Mr. A. R. Hager; Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Ho; Y. Hsang Li; Dr. and Mrs. E. Y. Kau; Olive and Jack; Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Kau; Mary L. Lee; Mrs. Lee Mee Ginn and Jessie; Mr. and Mrs. John Yinbong Lee; Dr. and Mrs. George Owyang; Mr. H. W. Ray; Darwin H. Utter; the Misses Shih; Mr. and Mrs. Peter T. Y. Wong; Mr. and Mrs. Pond Wu; Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey K. Wu; Mr. and Mrs. Ten Te-Ching; S. N. Koo, C. W. Fung, Johnson Koo and H. S. Chen; and others.

CAPT. W. Jagger has left the Army. He is world-known as a famous shot, and his Bisley record is magnificent. He was Army champion, and winner of many cups and prizes with a rifle. His old regiment was the King's Royal Rifle Corps, often called the 60th Rifles, because it is the old 60th Foot.

COL. B. O. Hutchison, who is taking charge of administration in Palestine, is one of our ablest cavalry officers, and a brother of Lord Hutchison of Montrose. For some years he commanded our crack cavalry regiment, the 10th Hussars, in India, and was to have handed over the command to the Duke of Gloucester two years ago. The change did not take place, however, owing to the abdication, which made it necessary for the Duke to play a more prominent part in public life. Since 1936 Col. Hutchison has been associated with the Mobile Division at Andover.

## Two Chinese Injured In Yangtzepoo Blaze

**Motor car Repair Shop Scene of Conflagration**

Two persons, a Chinese man and woman, were seriously injured and had to be conveyed to hospitals with serious burns following a fire which broke out in a motorcar repair shop at 338 Paoting Road shortly after 8 p.m. yesterday.

Machines from the Yangtzepoo fire station answered the call but by the time they arrived, the stair-case and the drying stages had already been badly damaged.

The two injured persons who had been trapped in the flames were taken to hospitals in the Yangtzepoo district by emergency ambulances. The man sustained serious wounds on both hands and arms whilst the woman had burns on her hands and feet and also suffered from a lacerated nose.

It took the firemen over half an hour to put out the fire.

## Return of North of Creek Areas

Asked if he had any statement to make in connection with the return of districts north of the Creek to the jurisdiction of the S.M.C., a spokesman at yesterday's Japanese Press Conference stated that negotiations were proceeding at the present time.

He had no information, he added, about a report that the Japanese Residents' Association had asked for the district to be returned to the S.M.C. nor could he state the conditions under which the areas would be returned.


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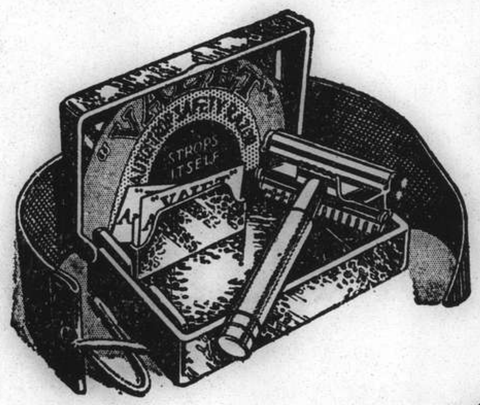

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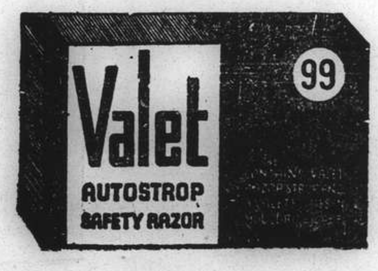


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# New Deal Nominee Cross-Examined

### Mr. Hopkins Retracts Statements on W.P.A. Political Pressure

Washington, Jan. 15.

Bitter battles in Senate sub-committee hearings which are considering several of President Roosevelt's appointees for high Federal offices continued here today as two of the most prominent personalities involved, Mr. Frank Murphy, newly nominated Attorney General, and Mr. Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce nominee, appeared to testify in their own behalf.

The most sensational development of the day was the Senate Commerce Committee hearing regarding Mr. Hopkins' appointment in which the former Works Progress Administrator engaged in several heated verbal exchanges with committee members.

After close questioning by several members of the committee Mr. Hopkins retracted earlier assertions that politics had never entered into the administration of the W.P.A. and admitted Pennsylvania politicians had brought pressure to bear against W. P. A. workers in the primary elections last Autumn. Mr. Hopkins denied that this was the fault of the Administrator's office, however, and blamed the Senate for "making a great mistake" by failing to provide heavy penalties for "relief politics."

The Committee postponed voting on Mr. Hopkins' nomination until next Wednesday, but the chairman, Senator Josiah Bailey, Democrat of North Carolina, said this delay was "usual procedure" to permit the record of the hearings to be printed before the matter is referred to the full Senate for vote.

#### Mr. Murphy Defends Himself

Mr. Murphy, who has been accused of failing to maintain public peace and order in Michigan during "sit down" strikes in the motor car industry during his term as Governor, defended his actions before the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee.

"I never condoned a 'sit down' strike," Mr. Murphy told the Senators. "I believe we have seen the end of them, anyway. Of course, 'sit down' strikes are violations of the law, and the conduct of the strikers was unjustified, but in their own minds they believed they were only defending their own rights against what they believed to be the lawless refusal of their employers to recognize unions.

"In that situation, with no recognized machinery to settle the dispute, I was faced with a condition, and not a theory. I think I prevented some strikes, and I know I settled many."—United Press.

## Japanese May Adopt "Charcoal" Cars

### Scheme to Save Petrol Consumption Reviewed

Tokyo, Jan. 14.

Three thousand motor car owners will be called into conference with Ministry of Commerce and Industry officials on Sunday, to discuss the question of installing charcoal burners in their cars with a view to economizing in petrol.

If Sunday's meeting is successful, all private car owners in the country will be urged to co-operate in a national fuel retrenchment programme by installing charcoal gas generators in their vehicles. Petrol consumption by the nation, including taxicabs, trucks, and private cars, was 35 per cent. less last month than the monthly average prior to the outbreak of hostilities, the report said. Metropolitan police have already decided to install the charcoal burners in their cars, it was announced.—Domei.

## Seven Russians in District Court

Seven Russians, most of whom have previous convictions, were brought before the First Special District Court yesterday and charged with attempted burglary by the Wayside police. They denied the charge saying that they had entered a house to avoid running into a police party which was on patrol duty in the area where they were found. The men were remanded in custody and hearing was postponed for a week.

The Russians were arrested at night during the week-end, while they were paying a visit to an untenanted house at 7-220 Kungping Road. There were no police round the area at the time but a man living in the neighbourhood telephoned to the station. Four were arrested while they were in the house. The other three were standing outside when caught. In their possession, it was alleged by the prosecution, were a set of burglars' tools and some torches.

The seven prisoners are F. Guseff, N. Snarsky, A. Strelchuk, G. Borisoff, B. Kosloff, B. Onufrychuk and N. Sladkovsky.

## War Secretary Visits Ordnance Factory

London, Jan. 13.

The Secretary of State for War, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, spent two hours today at the Royal Ordnance Factory at Nottingham, which is owned and managed like the Woolwich Arsenal and where many of the modern 3.7 inch and 4.5 inch anti-aircraft guns are being made.

The main buildings of the factory were erected during the Great War as a national factory and were disposed of afterwards. They were repurchased in September, 1936, and deliveries began in December 1937. The factory now employs 3,300 work people and is producing more guns than have ever been produced of a similar calibre by any other factory, even in time of war.—Wireless through Reuter.

## Tense Situation in Southwest Shansi

Chungking, Jan. 16.

The situation in southwestern Shansi along the East bank of the Yellow River remains tense as Japanese forces continue to attack the Yellow River crossings in the vicinity of Wuwantu, northwest of Lintsing, and Yumentu, northwest of Hotsin.—Reuter.

## *Yangtze River Opening*

"The Yangtze River has been closed because it is a military necessity, and its opening depends on the collapse of the Chiang Kai-shek régime," a spokesman declared at the Japanese Press Conference yesterday.

He was answering a question raised by a correspondent, who asked if Vice-Admiral Oikawa had made any decisions as to the date when the river would be opened for trade.

## Sugar Quotas to Go Unchanged

### Council Sees No Reason For Modification

London, Jan. 15.

It was decided at the meeting of the International Sugar Council, which concluded yesterday, that there would be no change in existing sugar quotas for the year ending August 31, 1939.

The Council came to the conclusion that the requirements of the free market, owing, in particular, to the large shortfalls in crops in the United Kingdom and in other European countries, were likely to exceed 3,150,000 metric tons by a substantial amount.

The Council decided, however, that, as there were still several uncertain factors, it could not now make a revised estimate of free market requirements. Therefore, no change had been made in the existing quotas.

It was agreed that adjustments would have to be made in the quotas for the year ending August 31, 1940, in order to make them balance with the probable requirements, and it was resolved to meet again to make the necessary adjustments in ample time before beginning of the year concerned.

Regarding the statistical position of the year which ended on August 31, 1938, it was found that the requirements of the free market had exceeded exports to that market by 77,000 metric tons.

General Sir Hugh Jamieson Elles was elected Chairman of the International Sugar Council for the current year.—Reuter.

## Mme. Chiang Rallies Chinese Women

### Kitchen Knife Army to Face Enemy If Necessary

Chungking, Jan. 15.

"China cannot, and will not, talk peace with Japan who is trying to make every Chinese her slave," declared Madame Chiang Kai-shek yesterday afternoon, when addressing Chinese women's organizations in Chungking.

"I have visited many fronts in company with the Generalissimo," she continued, "but I have never overheard a whisper that indicated a desire for peace negotiations, although both soldiers and civilians at these fronts are undergoing terrific sufferings and hardships.

"It was only when I came to the rear that I heard proposals for peace negotiations among certain weaklings, who had neither the courage nor the confidence to carry on."

Madame Chiang added that when she was in Kwangsi Province she called on the 76-year-old mother of General Li Tsung-jen, who is directing operations on the north bank of the Yangtze River.

The aged mother of the Kwangsi Commander told Madame Chiang that she was not worrying about the safety of her son, "who is only doing his duty." "The 2,000,000 women of China," Madame Li added, "are prepared to rise and face the enemy with kitchen knives, if necessary."

In conclusion, Madame Chiang Kai-shek emphasized that "China can, and will, win the war if the Chinese women unite to do their part in the present struggle."—Reuter.

## Support Urged for U.S. Defences

### Assistant War Secretary Sees Serious Possibility Of World Outbreak

Washington, Jan. 15.

"There is very serious possibility of a conflagration sweeping the world," said Mr. Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, in a nation-wide broadcast last night in support of President Roosevelt's defence programme.

"Munich," he continued, "has merely dramatised and emphasised the significance of a situation whose danger is recognised by every other nation. A bully nation set on conquest," Mr. Johnson declared, "has always picked its spots carefully, avoiding a mix-up with an equal or a superior. Reinforced defences, therefore, are imperative."

Producing from the files of the War Department German records some of which have never yet been published, Mr. Johnson said that "these records show that our rights are completely ignored (by Germany) because we are regarded as weak, pusillanimous and unworthy of serious consideration as potential adversaries.

"Neither von Hindenburg nor Ludendorf," he declared, "thought that American intervention would be of much importance (in the World War).

"The state of American defences is known in all capitals," Mr. Johnson concluded, "and it is our job today to build defences so strong that our potential enemies will think ten times before violating our rights."—Reuter.

## German Jews to Sell Goods for Reich

### Refugee Evacuation Plan Parleys Show Promise

Berlin, Jan. 16.

An optimistic view is taken both in British and German circles here of the negotiations on the problem of the evacuation of Jews from Germany being held at present between Mr. William Rublee, Director of the International Refugee Committee, and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the Governor of the Reichsbank.

The British delegation is doing its utmost to reduce to more modest proportions the plans under consideration for the financing of the Jewish emigration.

The project for the refunding of the loan granted to Germany to permit the transfer of the belongings of these Jews provides for the annual export by Germany of about Rm. 40,000,000 worth of goods, which would be distributed by Jewish shops in various countries where German Jews would seek refuge. The Germans desire chiefly to export glassware from German Bohemia and industrial products from Sudetenland for which the Reich is unable to find purchasers.—Havas.

## Agreement Reached in Hankow

Hankow, Jan. 16.

The Japanese military spokesman declared this evening that an agreement had been arrived at with the French Concession authorities on two questions affecting Franco-Japanese relations in Hankow.

These, he said, were the cutting off of the water supply to the French Concession, and the shutting of the French Concession gates.

The French authorities are to open the Concession gates, and the Japanese are to turn on the water supply, on January 20, the spokesman intimated.

The streets of the French Concession were lighted again tonight, although no electricity is yet available for houses.

Light was cut off in the foreign areas yesterday, owing to the Hankow Light and Power Company suspending operations through lack of coal.

The Company states that it expects to resume its services tomorrow.—Reuter.

## Arab Delegates Will Go to London

### Participation Decided at Beirut Meeting

Beirut, Jan. 14.

The Arab Supreme Committee decided today upon participation in the London "round table" conference. Arab delegates to this meeting with Jewish representatives and British Government officials were stated to have been designated, but their names have not yet been revealed.

Important conversations centring upon the conference in London, were continuing for the fourth day today in the Djounieh residence of the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. Participating in these parleys were the Grand Mufti himself, members of the Arab Supreme Committee and the recently-liberated exiles from the Seychelles Islands.—Havas.

#### Great Arab Federal State Proposed

London, Jan. 14.

A plan creating one great Arab Federal State out of Syria, Palestine and Transjordania, will be discussed at the projected Arab-Jewish "round table" conference due here shortly, Arab quarters declared today. According to this scheme, the Federal State would be placed under the rule of Emir Abdullah and Damascus would be its capital.

Britain would retain her Mandate over Palestine for a further ten years and during this period offorts would be pursued to establish a Jewish State in South Palestine. Emigration of Jews into other regions of Palestine would be permitted only until the Jewish population attained 35 per cent. the total Arab population in each separate district.—Havas.

## Belgium Saved from Cabinet Crisis

Brussels, Jan. 15.

For the second time in a few short weeks, Belgium today avoided a Cabinet crisis when the Socialist Congress, while protesting against the Government's decision to send a commercial agent to Burgos, agreed to allow Socialist Ministers to retain portfolios. The Premier, M. Paul-Henri Spaak, was consequently able to leave for Geneva this evening. He will outline to the League of Nations his Government's views upon the Spanish situation following their withdrawal from the Non-Intervention Sub-Committee.—Havas.

## 27 Years at Large

Wang Kai-liang, who 27 years ago escaped from Police Hospital while serving a 10-year prison, term, and who was only recently rearrested on another charge will not serve out his long prison term. The Judge of the Execution Court of the First Special District Court yesterday showed leniency to the now 57-year old man by sentencing him to six months' imprisonment for that crime.

Last week Wang was arrested and later sentenced to six months' imprisonment having been charged with illegally possessing six ounces of opium. He was given an alternative by the judge who ruled that he might pay a fine of $180 for his latest crime but he failed to do so. His fingerprints proved that he was the man who escaped from the Police Hospital in 1912.

## I.T. & T. Statement of Income Accounts

### Consolidated Net Income for 9 Months G$6,155,819

The statement of consolidated income accounts of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and subsidiaries for the nine months ended September 30, 1938 and 1937 is submttted herewith.

Consolidated net income as set forth in such statement amounted to $6,155,809 as compared with $7,044,079 for the nine months ended September 30, 1937.

Gross earnings including gross profit on sales amounted to $49,559,953 as compared with $46,271,243 for the corresponding period in 1937. However, taxes increased by $1,156,218 and as a result of the further decline in the U.S. dollar value of certain foreign currencies, the income account for the 1938 period includes a net foreign exchange loss, mainly in value of net current assets, of $1,619,483 as compared with a net exchange profit of $492,200 for the same period in 1937 as set forth in the notes to the statement of income accounts. Total interest charges of the Corporation and subsidiaries increased $993,960, principally as a result of subsidiary company financing. The interest charges of the Corporation will be reduced upon the retirement of the Corporation's Ten-Year 4½ per cent. Convertible Debentures due January 1, 1939.

#### Long Term Loans

On December 8, 1938 arrangements were completed for long term loans to be evidenced by this Corporation's ten year 4½ per cent. notes for an aggregate principal amount of $15,000,000. The loans will be made at a discount and the net interest cost to the Corporation will be 5.32 per cent. The notes will provide for amortization in the total amount of $300,000, $400,000 and $500,000 at the end of the first, second and third years, respectively, and thereafter in the total amount of $1,200,000 per annum, and may be repaid by the Corporation in whole or in part on any interest date. Of the total principal amount, $10,000,000 will be taken by the Export-Import Bank of Washington (D. C.) and the remaining $5,000,000 by a group of New York banks consisting of J. P. Morgan & Co., The National City Bank of New York, The First National Bank of the City of New York, Bankers Trust Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

To the extent necessary, the proceeds of the above loans, together with other cash on hand, will be used by the Corporation to retire the balance outstanding of its Ten-Year 4½ per cent. Convertible Debentures, and to pay its outstanding short term bank loans. The agreement made June 30, 1938 with certain New York banks and referred to in the last quarterly letter to stockholders, will be cancelled. With the retirement of its Ten-Year 4½ per cent. Convertible Debentures, due January 1, 1939, and the payment of its short term bank debt, which together amounted to approximately $60,000,000 on January 1, 1937, International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (Parent Company) will have no short term bank debts and its earliest maturity will be the new ten year 4½ per cent. notes maturing, subject to amortization as set forth above, on December 30, 1948.

The participation of the Export-Import Bank of Washington (D. C.) in the long term loan arrangement above referred to is a gratifying recognition of the importance to American trade of the activities of the Corporation and its subsidiaries in the improvement and development of telephone, cable and radio communications services in and among the Central and South American countries and between those countries and the United States.

At December 14, 1938 a total of $12,682,400 principal amount of Ten-Year 4½ per cent. Convertible Debentures had been purchased leaving a balance outstanding of $24,978,700, to be acquired by the Corporation or paid at maturity.

#### Meeting Adjourned

Under date of September 29, 1938 stockholders were advised of an agreement between the Corporation and two committees acting for holders of bonds of Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation. This agreement was made subject to approval by the holders of a majority of the shares of stock of the Corporation and a special meeting of stockholders was called for the purpose of taking action with respect to the agreement. On November 22, 1938 the special meeting was adjourned with the understanding that in due time stockholders would receive further advice as to the date and time of an adjourned meeting to take action upon the agreement.

The number of shares of capital stock outstanding at September 30, 1938, remained the same as at December 31, 1937, namely, 6,399,002 shares.


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316th Monthly Drawing of $2,000 Premium Bonds January 16, 1939

NUMBERS ISSUED 131,979

Number of Bonds in force 36,416 — Premiums $436,992 — Total Amount of Reimbursements $116,040

The Drawing took place at the Head Office of the Society, 7 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai, in the presence of Messrs. L. Z. Woo, M. Z. Zih, and many other Bondholders, Mr. M. Speelman, Director, and Messrs. Turner, Sturrock and Brown, Chartered Accountants.

| Reimbursements | Numbers Drawn | equalling |
|---|---|---|
| 1 of $25,000 | 55320 | $ 25,000 |
| 18 of $ 2,000 | 6935, 35403, 39773, 40392, 48315, 50292, 50493, 62740, 62965, 72543, 81082, 100814, 100969, 106923, 114731, 114868, 116091, 128328. | $ 36,000 |
| 18 of $ 300 | 20295, 28833, 31720, 42948, 54928, 59947, 69358, 70321, 74472, 74987, 77222, 87359, 109112, 113518, 114519, 118008, 121067, 125704. | $ 5,400 |
| 18 of $ 200 | 26345, 29164, 41281, 48305, 52575, 54921, 57729, 60578, 60867, 61685, 83014, 91936, 95739, 107511, 112328, 120573, 125678, 129221. | $ 3,600 |
| 18 of $ 100 | 12868, 20471, 36803, 41185, 47040, 49438, 50066, 59319, 73917, 76668, 80836, 87766, 88909, 90978, 91010, 93921, 112777, 131842. | $ 1,800 |
| 1 of $ 416 | 38196, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | $ 416 |
| 1 of $ 60 | 110530, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | $ 60 |
| 1 of $ 40 | 22236, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | $ 40 |
| 1 of $ 20 | 6708, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | $ 20 |
| 3,642 of $ 12 | Terminating with No. (1) | $ 43,704 |
| 3,719 | Reimbursements Totalling | $116,040 |

The International Savings Society draws the attention of the public to the fact that there are often misprints in the drawing lists published in various newspapers. The Society does not hold itself responsible for these errors, as the only official drawing list is the one issued by the Head Office with the title "Official Drawing List."

# COMMERCE AND FINANCE

## Money and Exchange

**Hongkong & Shanghai Bank**

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| £1 @ 8 5/16 | $28.87 |
| U.S. $100 @ 16 3/16 | $617.76 |

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| £1 @ 8 7/16 | $28.444 |
| U.S. $100 @ 16½ | $606.06 |
| London—demand | 8 7/16 |
| 4 months' sight credits | 8 15/32 |
| 4 months' sight docts | 8 17/32 |
| 6 months' sight credits | 8½ |
| 6 months' sight docts | 8 9/16 |
| New York—demand | U.S. $16½ |
| 4 months' sight credits | 16½ |
| 4 months' sight docts | 16⅝ |
| Paris—4 months' sight docts | Fcs. nom. |

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

| | |
|---|---|
| Sterling ....... 8 21/64 | U.S. ........$16¼ |
| Hongkong/London | 1/3 |

**Chartered Bank**

| | |
|---|---|
| Canadian $100 @ 16⅛ | $620.16 |
| Hongkong $55¼ | $100.00 |

**Netherlands Trading Society**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Netherlands Guilders | Buying | 30¼ |
| Java Guilders | ,, | 30⅛ |
| Netherlands Guilders | Selling | 29⅝ |
| Java Guilders | ,, | 29½ |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Buying | U.S.$100=$606.061 | £1=$28.445 |
| Selling | U.S.$100=$617.761 | £1=$28.873 |

**Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger**

Belgas 0.95½=$1 Belgas 27.52=£1

**Italian Bank for China**

It. Lire 3.02=$1 Swiss Frs. 0.71¾=$1
Tourist Lire 3.34 .......................$1

**Other Quotations**

Berlin/Hamburg T.T. $100=Rm. 40.00
$100=Reg. Mk. 72½ incl. License fee

## Local Exchange Report

*Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson*

INTERBANK CASH DELIVERY

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ | Highest | 8⅜ | Lowest | 8 11/32 |
| U.S. G.$ | | 16 5/16 | | 16¼ |
| Yen | | — | | — |

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

| | SELLING | | BUYING |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | | January | |
| £ T.T. | 8 5/16 | 4 m/s. l.c. | 8 13/32 |
| G.$ T.T. | 16 3/16 | 4 m/s. l.c. | 16⅜ |
| Fcs. T.T. | 614 | 4 m/s. | 628 |
| Rs. T.T. | 46⅜ | 7 d/s. | 46⅞ |

BAR SILVER

| | READY | FOR'D |
|---|---|---|
| London pence per std. oz. | 20½ | 20 1/16 |
| N.Y. cents per oz. troy | — | — |
| Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas | 52.13 | — |
| Bombay offtake 20 bars. | | |

London silver was ¼ up for ready and 1/16 up forward, being 20½ for ready and 20 1/16 forward. New York was unquoted and Bombay 6 annas up at 52.13.

It was reported India and speculators bought. Offerings were small. Market quietly steady.

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 8 11/32 sterling and 16¼ U.S.$.

The Interbank market was rather uncertain. Some selling on Hongkong account at the opening rates of 8⅜ sterling and 16 5/16 U.S.$, gave an air of steadiness but later the market was easy and declined to 8 21/64 sterling and 16 7/32 U.S.$ sellers. Reactions occurred from time to time but the market closed rather easy with sellers at:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 21/64 | sterling | 16¼ | U.S.$ | Cash |
| 8 21/64 | ,, | 16 7/32 | ,, | Jan. |
| 8 11/32 | ,, | 16⅛ | ,, | Feb. |
| 8¼ | ,, | 16 1/32 | ,, | Mar. |

## Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

| Jan. 16 | Opening 9.45 a.m. | Prices 2.45 p.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Antamok | .51 | .50 |
| Balatoc | 9.40 | 9.60 |
| Benguet Consolidated | 13.70 | 13.70 |
| Coco Grove | .51 | .51 |
| Consolidated Mines | .0025 | .0025 |
| Demonstration | .235 | .24 |
| Masbate | .19 | .19 |
| North Camarines | .65 | .68 |
| San Mauricio | 1.78 | 1.82 |
| Surigao Consolidated | .36 | .37 |
| United Paracale | .68 | .69 |

Turnover: 528,000 Pesos.—Reuter.

## Japanese Govt. Bonds

Osaka, Jan. 16.

Kogo 5% ........................ Y.103.50

## Shanghai Stocks

### Yesterday's Business

**Official Averages**

| 1939 High | Low | | Today's Averages | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 147.40 | 107.05 | General | 136.71 | —0.47 |
| 149.31 | 95.55 | Rubbers | 137.52 | —0.15 |

Total 17,245 shares, 101 bonds.

**Morning Session**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 70 | S'hai Power (Pref) | $123.00 |
| 100 | Ewo Mills (Rights) | 2.02½ |
| 1,000 | Wheelock | 33.25 |
| 250 | S. & H. Wharf | 180.00 |
| 20 | S. W. W. "A" £20 | 622.50 |
| 500 | Metal Ind. of China | 6.20 |
| 10 | S'hai Power (Pref) | 123.50 |

ODD LOTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 74 | Ewo Mills (Right) | $ 2.02½ |
| 5 | S'hai Power (Pref) | 123.00 |
| 15 | S. & H. Wharf | 180.00 |
| 31 | Ewo Mills (Rights) | 2.02½ |
| 100 | Anglo Dutch | 9.25 |
| 25 | S. & H. Wharf | 182.00 |

**Afternoon Session**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ₮10,000 | S. M. C. 6% Debs. 1926 | ₮ 99.75 |
| 300 | Kaiping | $ 26.75 |
| 1,000 | New Eng. (Ord) | 6.15 |
| 100 | Wheelock | 33.25 |
| 3,000 | Tebong | 0.84 |
| 500 | Exploration | 8.10 |
| 1,500 | S'hai Loan | 6.00 |
| 500 | Exploration | 8.15 |
| 500 | S'hai Loan | 6.05 |
| 1,000 | Exploration | 8.25 |
| 10 | S'hai Power (Pref) | 123.75 |
| 500 | S'hai Loan | 6.05 |
| 100 | Ewo Mills (Rights) | 2.00 |
| 300 | Wheelock | 33.50 |
| 500 | S'hai Loan | 6.10 |
| 300 | Kaiping | 26.75 |
| 893 | Ewo Mills (Rights) | 2.00 |
| 1,500 | Exploration | 8.35 |
| 500 | New Eng. (Ord) | 6.15 |
| 500 | S'hai Loan | 6.10 |
| 100 | Wheelock | 33.75 |
| 200 | Wheelock | 34.00 |
| 1,000 | S'hai Land | 9.05 |

ODD LOTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | S'hai Loan | $ 5.50 |
| 200 | Yangtsze Finance | 6.00 |
| 20 | Exploration | 8.00 |
| 20 | S'hai Loan | 5.90 |
| $100 | S'hai Power 5½% Debs. | 85.50 |

## Berlin Bourse Weekly Report

Berlin, Jan. 15.

Owing to extensive preparations made in advance to meet the end of year settlement, the demand for accommodation made on the Reichsbank on December 31 was less than had been expected and even less than the last quarterly settlement. In the first days of January, the money market became very liquid, cash payments sent with applications for the new Reichs loan issue making no perceptible difference to the market. The bourse business at the beginning of this year has taken a quite different course from previous years, being much livelier, but this increased activity was not due to real investing by the recipients of the quarterly interest payments but to operators who expect to resell on a rising market.

Although most joint stock companies inspite of the increased corporation tax have more profits to divide this year than last, it is not yet known whether the dividends will be higher, because in many cases the firms will prefer to accumulate reserves for self-financing developments and improvements required by the Four Year Plan. Moreover, the liquidation of Jewish investments during 1939 will tend to prevent the shares from rising substantially.

The fixed interest securities market remains dull, attention for the moment being concentrated on the latest Reichs-loan issue the subscription to which closed on January 9 and the amount realized being equal to the expectations.

The following were the quotations of some of the leading German shares on January 9 and 14 respectively:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reichsbank | 187.75 | 188.00 |
| German Dye Trust | 147.00 | 149.375 |
| Salzdetfurth Potash | 136.00 | 138.625 |
| United Steel Works | 104.00 | 107.75 |
| Mannesmann Pipes | 107.00 | 109.00 |
| Harpener Mining | 134.125 | 140.50 |
| German Mineral Oils | 120.00 | 123.00 |
| Continental Rubber | —— | 210.00 |
| Siemens & Halske | 186.375 | 192.25 |
| General Electrics AEG. | 114.875 | 116.375 |
| Rhenish-Westphalian Power | 114.875 | 118.00 |
| Hamburg-America Line | 60.50 | 61.625 |
| North German Lloyd | 64.00 | —— |
| Bemberg Rayon | 132.50 | 136.50 |
| Deutsche Bank | 116.75 | 117.25 |
| Deutsch-Asiatische Bank | 550.00 | 551.00 |
| Young Loan | 102.125 | 102.125 |

—Trans-Ocean.

## Dock & Engineering Co. Holds Annual Meeting

### Dividend of $8 per Share Declared Yesterday

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd. was held yesterday in the board-room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Mr. F. A. Pollock, chairman, presided, supported by Messrs. W. S. Burns, L. J. Davies, D. Morison and Dr. A. Korff, directors, whilst shares present and represented totalled 764.

The chairman in his speech said:—

A copy of the directors' report and chairman's speech of the Shanghai Dockyards Ltd. was forwarded to you with our Balance Sheet and showed the result of their year's trading and the position of the Company at the September 30, 1938, and as the chairman of the Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd., in his speech has dealt fully with the affairs of the Shanghai Dockyards, I feel there is little I can add. I think it is evident from these accounts that the amalgamation which took place three years ago has more than proved its worth, when, despite the abnormal conditions prevailing in Shanghai during the past eighteen months, the accounts show the very satisfactory profit of $1,392,831.10. I am sure you will agree a word of praise is due to the Staff of the Shanghai Dockyards who have had to carry on under very trying conditions.

During the year we have to record the sale of the Old Dock property to Messrs. Mollers' Ltd. for £70,000. This enabled us to make a return of capital of £1.5.0 per share, equalling Tls. 25. at the rate of exchange of 1/-=Tls. 1.00 which was agreed upon by Special Resolution, duly sanctioned by the Court.

**Cosmopolitan Dock Unsold**

We still own the Cosmopolitan Dock property which comprises an area of about 200 mow (33 acres) on the Pootung side of the river with a deep water river frontage of about 2,400 feet. During the past year we have had numerous tentative enquiries for sale or lease but so far I regret that no satisfactory cash offer has been received. However, you may be sure that your Directors will not overlook any opportunity to dispose of the property.

Interest and dividends received include $200,000 received from Shanghai Dockyards Ltd. being dividend for the year to September 30, 1937 and $450,000 being dividend for the year ended September 30, 1938. With regard to expenses the amount shown under rent, rates and taxes will be considerably reduced with the sale of the old Dock Property. Legal fees incurred during the year under review were largely connected with this sale and the reduction in capital.

The appropriation account shows the dividend paid for 1937 and an interim for 1938. You will see from the Directors Report we propose subject to your approval to distribute a further $8 per share from the balance at the credit of this account.

The book value of the Old Dock property which has been sold during the year has been deducted from the value of the land, docks, wharves and bundings, and the figure remaining $652,638.28 is the cost of the Cosmopolitan Property land.

The sterling cash figures of £10,660. in the equivalent of the unclaimed return of capital shown on the liability side under current liabilities.

You will notice that subscribed capital stands at one half the previous figure following the return during the year.

Special reserve has been increased by $1,061,945.11 being the book profit on the sale of our Old Dock.

That is all I have to say Gentlemen, but before moving the adoption of the Report and accounts I will do my best to answer any questions you may like to ask.

There being no questions asked, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

That the Directors' report and Statement of Accounts made up to December 31, 1938 as printed and circulated be and they are hereby adopted and passed:
Proposed by Mr. F. A. Pollock.
Seconded by Mr. L. J. Davies.

That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to pay a final dividend of $8.00 per share to shareholders on the register at date.
Proposed by Mr. F. A. Pollock.
Seconded by Mr. D. Morison.

That the election of Mr. F. A. Pollock as a director be and it is hereby confirmed.
Proposed by Dr. A. Korff.
Seconded by Mr. W. S. Burns.

That Mr. W. S. Burns and Mr. L. J. Davies be and they are hereby re-elected Directors of the Company.
Proposed by Mr. F. A. Pollock.
Seconded by Dr. A. Korff.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be and they are hereby re-elected Auditors for the current year.
Proposed by Mr. W. Thomson.
Seconded by Mr. G. Wallace.

# London Silver Market

### Annual Report Shows that Silver Has Maintained Fairly Even Range During Past Year

MESSRS. Mocatta and Goldsmid, in their annual bullion letter, write:—Taken as a whole, the Silver Market has had a less disturbing year than might have been expected in view of the fact that the London Silver Agreement expired on December 31, 1937. Indeed, the range of prices (2 3/16d.) is the narrowest on record and both the highest and lowest prices of the year were quoted not only in the same month (March), but within eleven days of each other.

The following table show the range of prices month by month and as compared with previous years.

| | Highest d. | Lowest d. | Difference between Spot and Forward Premium on Spot |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 20⅜ | 19¼ | 3/16—⅜ |
| Feb. | 20⅜ | 19 15/16 | ¼—½ |
| March | 20 9/16 | 18⅜ | 3/16—7/16 |
| Apr. | 18⅛ | 18 3/16 | 3/16—½ |
| May | 18 13/16 | 18⅝ | 3/16—⅜ |
| June | 19 1/16 | 18 11/16 | ⅛—½ |
| July | 19 13/16 | 18 13/16 | 1/16—¼ |
| Aug. | 19 7/16 | 19⅛ | ⅛—¼ |
| Sept. | 19 11/16 | 18¾ | ⅛—3/16 |
| Oct. | 19 13/16 | 19 3/16 | ⅛—¼ |
| Nov. | 20¼ | 19½ | ¼—¾ |
| Dec. | 20 3/16 | 19 15/16 | 1/16—13/16 |

| | Highest d. | Lowest d. | Average d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | 28 7/16 | 26 1/16 | 26¾ |
| 1929 | 26 5/16 | 21 5/16 | 24 7/16 |
| 1930 | 21⅝ | 14 7/16 | 17 11/16 |
| 1931 | 21 3/16 | 12d. | 14 15/32 |
| 1932 | 20 1/16 | 16⅜ | 17 25/32 |
| 1933 | 20½ | 16½ | 18 3/32 |
| 1934 | 25¼ | 18 3/16 | 21 7/32 |
| 1935 | 36¼ | 20⅞ | 29 |
| 1936 | 22 13/16 | 19 | 20 1/16 |
| 1937 | 21½ | 18 3/16 | 20 1/16 |
| 1938 | 20 9/16 | 18⅜ | 19 15/32 |

Early in January the U.S. Government gave every indication that they had no intention of letting the world price of silver fall: the arrangements with Mexico and Canada were to be continued throughout 1938 and those with China until July 1. Moreover it was learnt that the Government would still pay 45 cents for foreign silver notwithstanding a reduction in the domestic price from 77.57 cents to 64.64 cents. All this gave strength to the market and there was a gradual rise in the price from 19¼d. on the 3rd to 20⅜d. on the 19th. Meanwhile, in anticipation of a reduction in the import duty in the Indian Budget, shipments of silver were made from Bombay to London.

The range of prices in February was smaller and there was little of interest beyond the announcement that the American Government had contracted to purchase a monthly quota of 5 million ounces from Mexico and up to 2 million ounces from Canada at the price quoted in New York when the silver was offered. This had no effect on the price as it was not regarded as a change in their silver policy. In the Indian Budget on February 26, no change was made in the import duty of 3 annas per ounce.

March opened quietly with the price at 20 1/16d. but bear covering and a strong dollar gave the market a rising tendency till the 18th when the highest price of the year, 20 9/16d. was quoted. The weakness of sterling was largely due to the unsettled state of Europe and when on the 21st conditions appeared to be better, there was an improvement in sterling and a small reaction in silver. Unfortunately, however, it was at this moment that the Mexican Government thought fit to expropriate British and American Oil Companies and silver operators were quick to see the possibility of retaliation by the U.S. Government by repudiating their silver arrangements with Mexico. Their fears were quickly realized for on the 27th it was announced that as from April 1 the American Government would discontinue buying the monthly quota of 5 million ounces established earlier in the year. Once more the London Market was violently disturbed, the price falling 2d. in two days, the lowest price of the year, 18⅜d. being quoted on the 29th and 30th. At the same time the New York price fell from 45 cents to 43 cents. On the fall there were large forward purchases by India, but, perhaps surprisingly, few sales by Mexico in London. This gave the market resistance and 19 13/16d. was quoted at the end of the month.

In the middle of April, Mr. Morgenthau announced that the U.S. Treasury would purchase Mexican silver in exactly the same way as silver from other sources, namely, at the price of the day it was offered. This cleared up the Mexican situation and with it, the only disturbing feature of the year.

The range of prices from the end of April till the end of October, was only 1¼d. and day to day movements were unimportant. Moreover there were few items of interest during that period—amongst them was the repeal at the end of April of the order of 1934, whereby American silver stocks had to be handed over to the Treasury, though, of course, the 50 percent tax on profit remained. This presumably permitted private firms and individuals to deal in silver; but it is noticeable that few have taken advantage of this, at any rate on the London Market.

In June the U.S.A. renewed their agreement with China and in September, fears of a boycott of Mexican silver by the American Government owing to further disputes led to Eastern selling but without materially moving the price. Later on in September during the time of the European crisis there was considerable uncertainty about the War Risk Insurance rates and in spite of the weakness of Sterling, silver had a tendency to ease, the price being fixed well below New York parity. This however was the only effect the Crisis had on silver and it was negligible.

During November sterling became appreciably weaker and in the middle of the month the narrow range seen during the past six months was broken and by the end of the month 20¼d. was reached. From then until the end of the year, the price remained at this level, America continuing to absorb all supplies.

As regards the difference between spot and forward it will be noticed that on no day has spot been quoted at a discount, a situation that has not occurred since 1926; but we have to go back to January 3, 1924, to find as high a premium on spot as 13/16d. which was quoted on December 2, 1938. The above table shows the range of premium and it emphasizes clearly the prevailing features of the market, namely shipments to America and the periodical carrying over of a bear account.

Throughout the year America has been a consistent buyer, their orders being, of course, influenced by the Sterling-Dollar Cross Rate. The amount shipped to New York from London is estimated at over 300 million ounces, a large part of which had been held on Chinese account. During the summer there were large sales of Japanese silver amounting to about 11 million ounces. We also understand that there have been sales of Spanish Government silver but as the metal has not come direct from Spain it is difficult to estimate the amount disposed of. On the other hand there appear to have been no sales of silver in the London Market by the Indian Government or the U.S.S.R. Moderate amounts have been bought by Hungary but Portuguese purchases have been negligible.

**Prospects for 1939**

The best that can be said for the prospects for 1939 is that there appears to be little that should cause any great upheaval in the market. Although President Roosevelt suffered a setback in the recent elections, he is still in power and until the autumn of 1940, when the presidential elections are due, there is little likelihood of any radical change in the U.S. Silver Policy. Such events as the expiry of the London Agreement and the seizure of oilfields by Mexico have been successfully dealt with and the arrangements for the purchase of foreign silver by the U.S.A. appear to be working smoothly.

At the worst there might be a complete change round by the American Government, or another European Crisis. But both of these events are unlikely, and we expect a featureless 1939 with the average price very near that of 1938.

IMPORTS

| | 1937 ozs. Troy | 1938 (to Dec. 24) ozs. Troy |
|---|---|---|
| Germany | 3,049,131 | 3,532,715 |
| Netherlands | 2,267,192 | 1,264,724 |
| Belgium | 6,595,386 | 8,950,507 |
| France | 1,655,900 | 10,078,211 |
| Czechoslovakia | 975,820 | 1,758,000 |
| U.S.A. | 463,631 | 199,589 |
| Egypt | 2,707,800 | —— |
| South Africa | 73,377 | 665,421 |
| Argentine | 458,150 | 526,794 |
| India (refined) | 1,312,441 | 5,469,806 |
| India (unrefined) | 658,752 | 2,797,918 |
| Australia | 2,922,894 | 4,736,553 |
| Mexico | 12,221,622 | —— |
| New Zealand | 398,929 | 304,027 |
| Roumania | 984,000 | —— |
| Canada | 2,886,438 | 367,528 |
| French Indo-Chine | 5,367,488 | —— |
| China | —— | 5,240,024 |
| Japan | 11,393,718 | 11,151,316 |
| Hongkong | 174,238,804 | 146,795,885 |
| Others | 5,121,251 | 8,843,380 |
| | 235,757,724 | 212,682,398 |

EXPORTS

| | 1937 ozs. Troy | 1938 (to Dec. 24) ozs. Troy |
|---|---|---|
| Germany | 2,054,891 | 3,377,863 |
| Bengal | 2,011,116 | —— |
| Netherlands | 202,958 | 294,255 |
| Switzerland | 835,965 | 32,729 |
| France | 1,720,824 | 3,510,634 |
| Arabia | 986,340 | 832,120 |
| U.S.A. | 48,359,748 | 307,517,155 |
| Canada | 722,087 | 325,954 |
| India | 37,842,884 | 5,831,644 |
| Sweden | 1,221,530 | 627,696 |
| Aden | 4,579,140 | 5,685,660 |
| Poland | 201,432 | 132,829 |
| New Zealand | 822,596 | —— |
| Egypt | 1,990,711 | 1,749,405 |
| South Africa | 742,296 | 211,116 |
| Norway | 734,253 | 584,396 |
| Hungary | 1,203,862 | 2,936,466 |
| Denmark | 892,045 | 794,755 |
| Others | 2,568,513 | 4,951,170 |
| | 109,689,191 | 339,400,847 |

All coin not of legal tender included and calculated at 20d. per oz. December 31, 1938.

## Director Thanked at Annual Meeting

### Affairs of Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works Ltd. was held at the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Arnhold & Co., yesterday morning. Mr. F. R. Davey (Chairman) presided and he was supported by Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, G. E. Marden, C. J. Meager, C. A. Momber and N. H. Lacey (directors). The total number of shares represented at the meeting was 86,589.

The Chairman's speech was as follows:—

The affairs of Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd., which is now your company's sole interest, have been dealt with fully in the speech delivered by Mr. H. E. Arnhold at the annual meeting of that company, and copies of that speech have been circulated to all shareholders in this company with the annual accounts.

**Appreciation**

It is unnecessary, therefore, for me to make anything in the nature of a set speech at this meeting, but I should like to place on record our appreciation, and, I am sure, the appreciation of all shareholders, of the good work which Mr. Arnhold has put in on behalf of your interests, during the year he has been chairman of Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd., During that period Mr. Arnhold has taken a very close and active interest in the company's affairs. I should like to take the opportunity also, of expressing our appreciation for the services given by Mr. Bonnyman and his staff, the results of which are shown in the excellent results obtained.

Full particulars have been circulated of the results of the scheme for conversion of preference into ordinary shares, and it is unnecessary to make any lengthy reference to this matter. There are now only 144,500 preference shares and if the results of Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd., continue to be reasonably satisfactory, in addition to the amount required for dividend on these shares, there should be sufficient for a good dividend on the ordinary shares also.

**Resolutions**

The resolutions were as follows:

That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31 1938 as presented be adopted Proposed by Mr. F. R. Davey and seconded by Mr. H. E. Arnhold.

That the balance at credit of profit & loss account be appropriated as recommended by the directors in their report to shareholders. Proposed by Mr. G. E. Marden, and seconded by Mr. N. H. Lacey.

That Messrs. F. R. Davey and H. E. Arnhold be re-elected directors of the company. Proposed by Mr. C. J. Meager, and seconded by Mr. N. H. Lacey.

That Messrs. Thomson & Co., Chartered Accountants, be re-elected Anditors to the Company at a fee of $250 per annum. Proposed by Mr. F. Williams-Rowland, and seconded by Mr. A. W. Sherriff.

## Shanghai Dec. Foreign Trade

### Imports Total $34,412,767 Exports $27,785,947 Noted From the Customs Returns

A grand total of $34,412,767 for foreign imports from abroad during December 1938, swelling the January-December figure to $269,092,315, as against $508,844,132 for the same period in 1937, is noted from the returns issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs for Shanghai. Exports totalled $27,785,947 for December and $222,181,071 for January-December, compared with $404,395,418 for the same period in 1937.

**Net Imports**

(Including Bond Withdrawals)

| | December 1938 C.S.$ | Jan.-Dec. 1938 C.S.$ |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton P.G. grey | 30,320 | 1,159,241 |
| Piece white or dyed | 132,772 | 1,662,343 |
| Piece printed | 2,420 | 106,511 |
| Piece miscellaneous | 21,163 | 320,657 |
| Cotton raw, yarn | 3,602,290 | 12,667,776 |
| Cotton manu., sundry | 50,423 | 764,988 |
| Flax, ramie, hemp | 526,202 | 3,931,316 |
| Wool and manu., | 659,658 | 8,861,156 |
| Silk | 1,378,187 | 5,293,960 |
| Metals and ores | 1,924,351 | 26,653,402 |
| Machinery and tools | 2,222,537 | 17,451,154 |
| Vehicles and vessels | 762,057 | 6,437,661 |
| Metal manu., | 1,136,170 | 10,084,432 |
| Fishery products | 420,355 | 2,651,640 |
| Canned goods | 536,039 | 4,484,060 |
| Cereals and flour | 219,390 | 10,471,084 |
| Fruits, seeds | 680,970 | 4,817,686 |
| Medicinal goods | 155,807 | 2,163,442 |
| Sugar | 827,511 | 7,205,662 |
| Wines, beer | 108,143 | 844,066 |
| Tobacco | 2,893,777 | 17,958,456 |
| Pharmaceuticals | 1,631,453 | 15,867,105 |
| Dyes, varnishes | 1,554,903 | 13,601,896 |
| Candles, resins, etc., | 4,223,876 | 30,512,457 |
| Books, maps, paper | 2,543,798 | 20,776,113 |
| Hides, leather, etc., | 245,728 | 1,863,862 |
| Timber | 345,052 | 4,595,955 |
| Bamboo, straw, etc., | 285,391 | 2,180,503 |
| Coal, fuel, tar | 3,409,185 | 19,317,412 |
| Chinaware, etc., | 205,093 | 1,560,080 |
| Stone, earth | 230,305 | 992,364 |
| Sundry | 1,397,441 | 11,833,875 |
| Grand Total | 34,412,767 | 269,092,315 |

**Net Exports**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Animal products | 5,690,518 | 44,788,190 |
| Hides, leather | 205,775 | 4,232,689 |
| Fishy products | 21,434 | 229,451 |
| Beans and peas | 508,430 | 1,665,851 |
| Cereals | 1,448,497 | 2,931,318 |
| Dyestuffs, vegetables | 5,342 | 124,296 |
| Fruits, preserves | 64,166 | 282,858 |
| Medicinals | 151,799 | 1,250,683 |
| Oils, tallow, wax | 661,775 | 7,461,391 |
| Seeds | 101,354 | 688,986 |
| Spirituous beverages | 34,132 | 479,513 |
| Sugar | | 266 |
| Tea | 328,345 | 13,365,642 |
| Tobacco | 127,899 | 3,422,449 |
| Vegetables | 32,348 | 733,704 |
| Vegetable products | 878,467 | 2,660,136 |
| Bamboo | 17,734 | 102,308 |
| Fuel | 11,161 | 188,717 |
| Rattan | 445 | 5,120 |
| Timber | 116,050 | 782,691 |
| Paper | 73,822 | 1,120,551 |
| Textile fibres | 7,242,930 | 38,195,305 |
| Yarn, thread | 4,026,651 | 39,414,370 |
| Piece goods | 1,969,844 | 20,151,706 |
| Other textiles | 686,149 | 5,035,872 |
| Ores, metals | 679,134 | 6,556,077 |
| Glass, glassware | 119,463 | 798,343 |
| Stone, earth | 172,512 | 1,209,207 |
| Chemicals | 172,754 | 2,244,880 |
| Sundry | 1,882,157 | 19,326,793 |
| Grand Total | 27,785,947 | 222,181,071 |

IMPORT FROM AND EXPORT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES: VALUE OF MERCHANDISE

| | December 1938 G.U. | $ |
|---|---|---|
| Imports | | |
| Gross Imports | 14,562,207 | |
| Less Re-exports Abroad | 229,526 | |
| Net Imports | 14,332,681 | 34,412,767 |
| Exports | | |
| Gross Exports | | 27,949,514 |
| Less Reimports from Abroad | | 163,567 |
| Net Exports | | 27,785,947 |
| Total Net Imports and Exports | | 62,198,714 |
| Excess of Imports Exports | | 6,626,820 |

January-December

| | 1937 G.U | $ | 1938 G.U. | $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imp. | | | | |
| Gross Imp. | 224,508,948 | | 118,941,142 | |
| Less Re-exp. Abroad | 867,077 | | 2,515,120 | |
| Net Imp. | 23,641,871 | 508,844,132 | 116,426,022 | 269,092,315 |
| Exports | | | | |
| Gross Exp. | | 404,671,927 | | 223,038,838 |
| Less Reimp. from Abroad | | 276,519 | | 857,767 |
| Net Exp. | | 404,395,418 | | 222,181,071 |
| Total Net Imp. and Exp. | | 913,239,550 | | 491,273,386 |
| Excess of Imports | | 104,448,714 | | 46,911,244 |

IMPORT FROM AND EXPORT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES: VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER

| | December 1938 G.U. | $ | Jan.-Dec. 1938 G.U. | $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imported From | | | | |
| British India | | | 209,357 | |
| Great Britain | | | 281 | 372 |
| Hongkong | | | 3,377,884 | |
| Total Imports | | * | 3,587,522 | 372† |
| Exported To | | | | |
| Total Exports | | ‡ | | § |

*Nickel and copper subsidiary coins, value $2,585 and bank-notes, face value Chinese $22,850,000 and Piastres 20,000 were imported during the month.

†Notes including nickle and copper subsidiary coins, value $18,693, and bank-notes, face value Chinese $67,829,640 Hongkong $134,000, Yen 14,410,000, Piastres 38,540 £54,204 and U.S.$156,665.

‡Bank-notes, face value Yen 30,000, were exported during the month.

§Nickel and copper subsidiary coins, value $200,000, and bank-notes, face value Chinese $255,000, Hongkong $178,500 and Yen 3,110,000 were exported during the period.

## Chinese Government 5% Hukuang R'ly Gold Loan

London, Dec. 20.

Chinese Government 5 per cent. Hukuang Railway Sinking Fund Gold Loan of 1911: The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation announce that Bonds for £207,000 of this Loan were drawn on December 6, 1938, at their London Office, 9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3, and in terms of the Loan Agreement become due for redemption at par on June 15, 1939. Redemption will, however, be subject to the provisions of the Chinese Government's offer published in London and elsewhere on April 5, 1937; and interest thereon will cease to accrue on the Bonds becoming payable, and on provision having been made for their payment.—Reuter.

## December Rubber Outputs

| | lb. |
|---|---|
| Henrietta Rubber Estate Ltd. | 131,200 |
| Sungei Matang Rubber Estate Ltd. | 24,500 |

## German Expedition to Ethiopia

Munich, Jan. 14.

A party of German scientists is planning a tour of exploration through Ethiopia and Tanganyika shortly. The expedition will travel in five motorcars, leaving Munich on January 17 for Genoa where it will embark on the liner Njassa for Massaua. The object is to study races and fauna of East Africa. Important scientific results are expected as the travellers are all prominent scientists and explorers. The party will include Baron von Sealfeld, Dr. Ludwig Braun and Professors Max Fechtner, Karl Kurt Wolter and Bernd von Mellin.—Trans-Ocean.

## AVVISO AL PUBBLICO

Si rende noto che con atto notarile del R. Consolato Generale d'Italia in data 5 gennaio 1939/XVII si è costituita la Società Anonima Italiana "Industrie e Tessiture Italiane" (S.A. I.T.O.) con sede a Shanghai, con capitale di dollari cinesi Cento cinquantamila diviso in 1500 azioni (al portatore) di $100 cadauna interamente sottoscritto e versato dai Sigg. L. Riggio ($100,000) e Sze Fei Yuen ($.50,000), entrambi domiciliati a Shanghai.

La società dura fino al 31 Dicembre 1948 ed ha per oggetto qualsiasi attività industriale e tessile inclusa la partecipazione in altre imprese di scopi affini.

Il primo Consiglio di Amministrazione composto di 3 consiglieri e il Collegio sindacale (3 sindaci effettivi e 2 supplenti) saranno nominati dall'Assemblea degli azionisti.

Il bilancio sara' compilato secondo le norme del Codice di Commercio e gli utili dopo deduzione del 10% per ammortamento, 10% per il fondo di riserva fino e che detto fondo abbia raggiunto il quinto del capitale sociale, interessenze di direttori e personale, non oltre il 20% e dopo deduzione di una somma sufficente a corrispondere il 6% al capitale azionario saranno ripartiti come segue:

5% al Consiglio di Amministrazione 95% agli azionisti.

La firma sociale spetta a due amministratori, di cui uno Italiano, e deve essere apposta congiuntamente.

Le facoltà e la validità delle deliberazioni dell'Assemblea sono quelle prescritte dal Codice Commerciale, unica deroga essendo quella che richiede la presenza di 5/8 del capitale sociale all'Assemblea, per le deliberazioni.

La costituzione della Società è stata approvata con decreto 9 Gennaio 1939/XVII del R. Tribunale Consolare d'Italia a Shanghai.

S.A.I. INDUSTRIE E TESSITURE ORIENTALI.

10340


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Issued and Fully Paid-up .......... $20,000,000
Reserve Funds { Sterling .......... £6,500,000 / Hongkong Currency .......... $10,000,000 }
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .......... $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

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J. K. BOUSFIELD, A. H. COMPTON, Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL, W. H. LOCK, G MISKIN, K. S. MORRISON, Hon. Mr. A. L. SHIELDS, H. V. WILKINSON,
Chief Manager: SIR VANDELEUR M. GRAYBURN.

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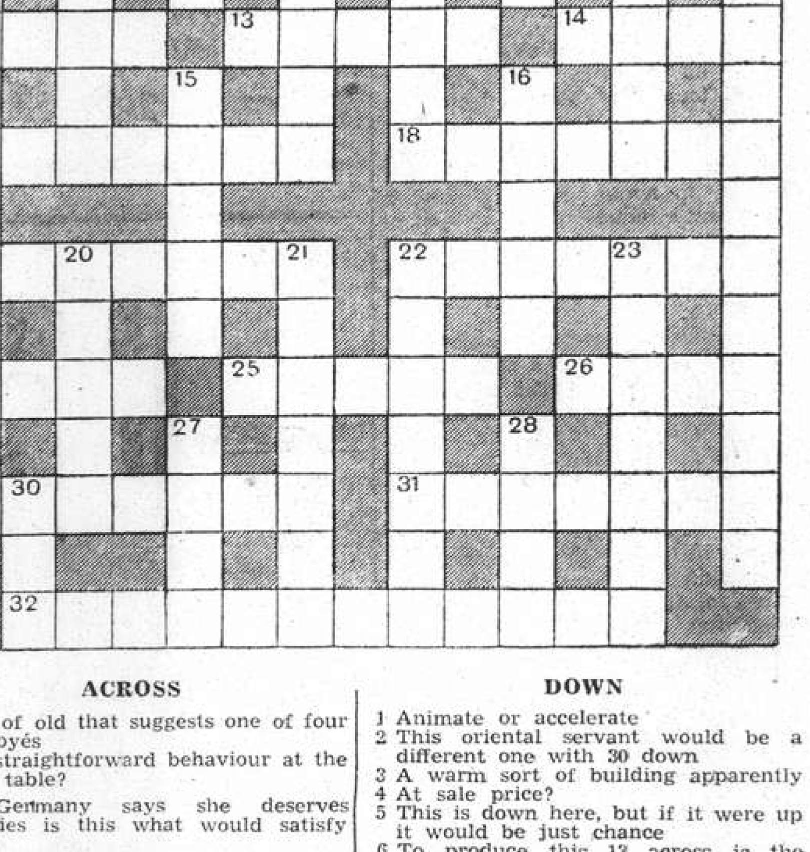
## LONDON CROSS WORD No. 1713

*(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")*



**ACROSS**

1 Pole of old that suggests one of four employés
8 Not straightforward behaviour at the card table?
9 If Germany says she deserves colonies is this what would satisfy her?
12 A race of trees
13 One or all of the nurseryman's flowers
14 One of the cat tribe
17 Just step round the hotel for the boat
18 Definite
19 The immediate moment
22 One bird bit another
24 A keen-sighted bird
25 An alloy
26 R. L. S. died here
29 A number or some rodents are other rodents
31 Character in "Macbeth"
32 Festive occasion of a Shakespearean play (two words)

**DOWN**

1 Animate or accelerate
2 This oriental servant would be a different one with 30 down
3 A warm sort of building apparently
4 At sale price?
5 This is down here, but if it were up it would be just chance
6 To produce this 13 across is the farmer's, not the nurseryman's, job
7 Able, but at an end
10 No, this sort of number is not o
11 Upright men, these soldiers (two words)
15 Diana's transformation
16 Is this French accent rather shrill?
20 An Indian soldier
21 "More T.N.T." seems an apt anagram
22 Were this native to lose his heart he might be useful to a transport company
23 Achievement
27 If you order a duck at a restaurant this part is given you on a separate plate
28 A garden pest
30 The end of the bout for the beaten boxer perhaps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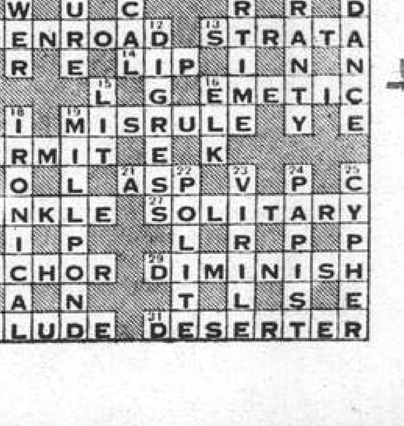
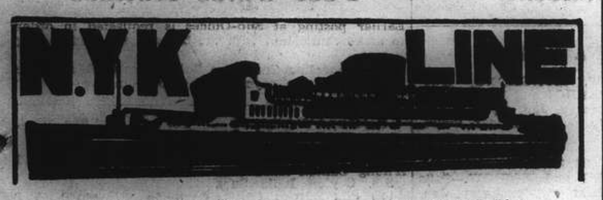
**SOLUTION OF LONDON PUZZLE No. 1712**



## TRAVEL AND SHIPPING




**Orient-San Francisco Line via Honolulu**

| | From Kobe |
|---|---|
| CHICHIBU MARU | Feb. 6 |
| *ASAMA MARU | Feb. 19 |
| *TATUTA MARU | Mar. 4 |

(*From Shanghai)

**Orient-Seattle Line via Vancouver**

| | From Kobe |
|---|---|
| HEIAN MARU | Jan. 21 |

**Orient-New York Line via Los Angeles and Panama**

| | From Kobe |
|---|---|
| NOSIRO MARU | Feb. 1 |

**Japan-Australian Line via Hongkong and Manila**

| | From Hongkong |
|---|---|
| KITANO MARU | Jan. 26 |

**European Mail Line**
**London, Hamburg & Marseilles via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Aden**

| | |
|---|---|
| HARUNA MARU | Jan. 27 |
| KATORI MARU | Feb. 7 |
| YASUKUNI MARU | Feb. 21 |

**Kobe Direct Express Service (Every 10 days sailings)**

| | From Shanghai |
|---|---|
| TAIYO MARU | Jan. 25 |

**Nagasaki Express Service (Every 2 days sailings).**

| | |
|---|---|
| SHANGHAI MARU | Jan. 19 |

**Shanghai-Yokohama Line**

| | |
|---|---|
| HAKONE MARU | Feb. 14 |

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**PASSAGE FARES**
**Shanghai to London**

| Class | Single | Return |
|---|---|---|
| A | £88 | £154 |
| B | £68 | £119 |
| C | £64 | £112 |

**Sailings to EUROPE and UNITED KINGDOM Ports**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ANTILOCHUS | Jan. 18 | Havre, Liverpool, and Bromborough |
| C | AGAMEMNON | Jan. 21 | M'lles, London, R'dam, H'burg, and Glasgow |
| A | SARPEDON | Feb. 4 | M'lles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow. |
| | TITAN | Feb. 15 | Havre, Liverpool and Bromborough |
| B | DEUCALION | Feb. 18 | Marseilles, L'don, R'dam, H'burg & G'gow. |

* calls at Casablanca † via Aden ø via Saigon

A monthly service is also maintained from Hongkong and Japan to Pacific Coast

**Vessels due and Sailings to Japan, North China, etc.**

| | | From | Due | Sails | For |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | LYCAON | Liverpool | Jan. 18 | Jan. 19 | Dairen |
| B | DEUCALION | Liverpool | Jan. 21 | Jan. 22 | Japan |
| C | TALTHYBIUS | Pacific Coast | Jan. 22 | Jan. 25 | Hongkong |
| A | PATROCLUS | Liverpool | Feb. 1 | Feb. 2 | Dairen |
| C | EUMAEUS | Gdynia, | Feb. 3 | Feb. 4 | Dairen and Japan |
| | CYCLOPS | Liverpool | Feb. 15 | Feb. 16 | Japan Ports |
| B | MEMNON | Liverpool, | Feb. 16 | Feb. 17 | Japan Ports |
| C | STENTOR | New York | Feb. 18 | Feb. 19 | Japan Ports |

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*(Australian Newspapers on File).*

| Steamers | Leaves Hongkong | Leaves Manila | Due Sydney |
|---|---|---|---|
| "CHANGTE" | Feb. 14 | Feb. 16 | Mar. 5 |
| "TAIPING" | Mar. 17 | Mar. 20 | Apr. 5 |
| "CHANGTE" | Apr. 18 | Apr. 21 | May 7 |
| "TAIPING" | May 19 | May 22 | June 7 |

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**of Copenhagen**

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MS. INDIA .. .. .. .. .. .. Feb. 7

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MS. SIAM .. .. .. .. .. loading Feb. 1

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*Agency of*

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TYOSA MARU ..... Jan. 20
TYOSA MARU ..... Feb. 4

**For Keelung and Amoy**
HUKUKEN MARU ..... Jan. 27
HUKUKEN MARU ..... Feb. 11

**HONGKONG SAILINGS**

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BUENOS AIRES MARU . Jan. 31
SANTOS MARU ..... Mar. 5

**For Africa**
AFRICA MARU ..... Feb. 3
HAWAII MARU ..... Mar. 2

**For Bombay**
*NISSAN MARU ..... Feb. 18
MELBOURNE MARU .. Mar. 4

**KEELUNG SAILINGS**

**For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok**
BANGKOK MARU ..... Feb. 3

**For Manila, Cebu and Davao**
GANGES MARU ..... Jan. 21
GANGES MARU ..... Mar 6

**KOBE SAILINGS**

**For New York via Panama Canal**
*TOZAN MARU ..... Feb. 7
*KYUSYU MARU ..... Mar. 14

**For European Ports via New York**
*KINAI MARU ..... Jan. 24
*NANKAI MARU ..... Feb. 24

**For Australia**
SYDNEY MARU ..... Jan. 31

**For New Zealand via Australia**
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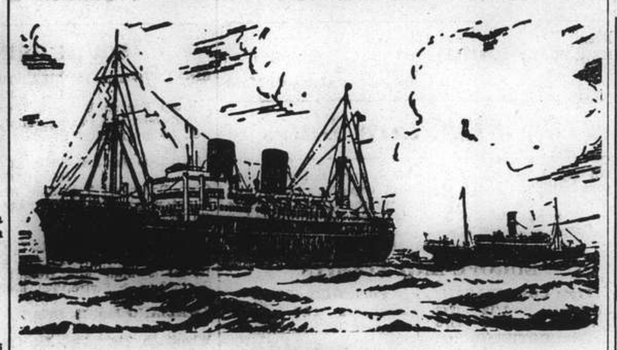
## TRAVEL AND SHIPPING



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**Via Hongkong, Straits and Ceylon**

| | From Shanghai | Tonnage |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1939 | 17 CARTHAGE | 15,000 |
| | 24‡*BHUTAN | 6,100 |
| | 31 ‡RAJPUTANA | 17,000 |
| Feb. | 7‡*BEHAR | 6,100 |
| | 14 †RANCHI | 17,000 |
| | 21‡*SOUDAN | 6,700 |
| | 28 †RANPURA | 17,000 |

| | From Shanghai | Tonnage |
|---|---|---|
| Mar. | 14 †RAWALPINDI | 17,000 |
| | 28 †CANTON | 16,000 |

†Calls Cochin & Port Sudan. ‡Calls at Port Sudan

*Cargo only; calling at Casablanca, Havre, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.

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## BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

**To CALCUTTA via PORTS**

| | Leave Shanghai For Japan | Leave Hongkong |
|---|---|---|
| SIRDHANA | | Jan. 14 |
| SHIRALA | | Jan. 28 |

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| Steamers | Commanders | Lv. Shanghai via Japan | Leaves Hongkong | Arrives Sydney |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NELLORE | H. C. Stratford | Jan. 9 | Feb. 3 | Feb. 22 |
| TANDA | E. Pilcher | Feb. 10 | Mar. 4 | Mar. 23 |
| NANKIN | T. J. Mills | Mar. 10 | Apr. 1 | Apr. 20 |

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| SHANGHAI Arrive | SHANGHAI Leave | Arrive Kobe | STEAMERS | Leave Kobe | SHANGHAI Arrive | SHANGHAI Leave for Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 26 | Jan. 27 | Jan. 29 | Félix Roussel | | | |
| Feb. 3 | Feb. 6 | Feb. 8 | Athos II | Feb. 11 | Feb. 13 | Feb. 14 |
| Feb. 17 | Feb. 20 | Feb. 22 | Pres. Doumer | Feb. 25 | Feb. 27 | Feb. 28 |
| Mar. 3 | Mar. 6 | Mar. 8 | Aramis | Mar. 11 | Mar. 13 | Mar. 14 |
| Mar. 21 | Mar. 24 | Mar. 26 | Chenonceaux | Mar. 28 | Mar. 30 | Mar. 31 |

**FREIGHT SERVICE**

MIN Will arrive at Shanghai about Feb. 20.

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## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

Far Eastern Mail / Passenger and Freight Service

**Sailings from Shanghai to Europe:**

mv. SAUERLAND Jan. 25 1939. Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg.
mv. LEVERKUSEN Feb. 10 1939. Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg.

**Outward vessels latest movements:**

| | | | Due Shanghai |
|---|---|---|---|
| mv. LEVERKUSEN | Left Singapore | Jan. 12 | Jan. 22 |
| mv. RHEINLAND | Passed Suez | Jan. 4 | Feb. 5 |
| mv. BURGENLAND | Left Rotterdam | Jan. 5 | Feb. 19 |

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*DUE TO ARRIVE FROM NEW YORK:*
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mv. JAVANESE PRINCE ..... Jan. 30

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*Agents:*

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**ms. "Peter Maersk"**
Loading January 30/February 1.

**ms. "Gertrude Maersk"**
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for LOS ANGELES and via Panama to NEW YORK and BOSTON direct. Also Philadelphia, Baltimore, Savannah, Norfolk and Other Atlantic Coast Ports.

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*Joint Services to and from the United Kingdom, Continent etc.*

**INWARDS: Due at Shanghai**

**"GLENGARRY" January 25**
Sails January 26 for Dairen

**HOMEWARDS: Due to sail from Shanghai**

**"GLENGARRY" February 11**

**Casablanca, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Antwerp via Hongkong and Straits**

Loading dates approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. *Passenger and Loading Agents* Telephone 15290

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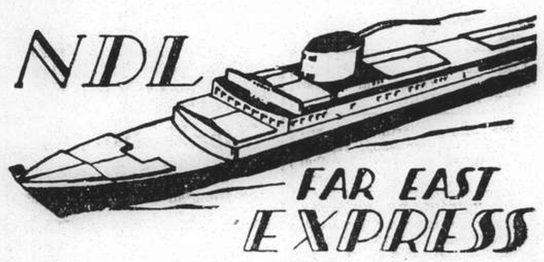


**Homewards:**

SS. "GNEISENAU" for Genoa, Southampton, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg .. .. Feb. 8
MS. "ELBE" for Malta, Marseilles, Casablanca, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen .. .. Feb. 10
MS. "COBURG" for Marseilles, Casablanca, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen .. .. .. Feb. 24
SS. "SCHARNHORST" for Genoa, Southampton, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg .. .. Mar. 7

**Outwards:**

| | | | Due Shanghai |
|---|---|---|---|
| ms. ELBE | Left Manila | Jan. 13 | Jan. 18 |
| ss. GNEISENAU | Left Port Said | Jan. 7 | Jan. 27 |
| ms. COBURG | Left Antwerp | Jan. 10 | Feb. 11 |
| ms. FULDA | Left Port Said | Jan. 11 | Feb. 14 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Visit* Philippine Islands | Mar. 13 | Manila, Fort Santiago, Fort McKinley |
| Bali | Mar. 19 | Bali, Don Pasar, Padang Bay, Kintamani |
| Java | Mar. 22 | Tandjong Priok, Batavia Centrum, Buitenzorg, Old Batavia |
| South Africa | Apr. 4 | Durban, Zulu Reserve, Valley of 1,000 Hills, Marine Drive |
| South Africa | Apr. 10 | Capetown, Fransch Hoek-Paarl, Cape Point, Table Mountain, Muizenberg |
| St. Helena | Apr. 20 | St. Helena, Napoleon's Tomb, Longwood, Halley's Mount, Ladder Hill |
| Brazil | Apr. 25 | Rio de Janeiro, Petropolis, Tijuca Sugar, Corcovada |
| Brazil | Apr. 29 | Bahia |
| Trinidad | May 5 | Port of Spain, Saddle Back Pass, Lady Chancellor's Road |
| Cuba | May 10 | Havana, Marianao Village |
| Arrival New York | May 14 | Sailing May 17 to Southampton |

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|---|---|---|---|
| PRESIDENT PIERCE | Jan. 28 | — | Feb. 1 |
| PRESIDENT COOLIDGE | Feb. 11 | Feb. 14 | Feb. 16 |
| PRESIDENT TAFT | Feb. 25 | — | Mar. 1 |
| PRESIDENT CLEVELAND | Mar. 11 | — | Mar. 15 |

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ms. TEGELBERG (From Hongkong) February 2, 1939
ms. RUYS (From Hongkong) March 9, 1939

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133 Szechuen Road Telephone 16247

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| | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| SS. DAIREN MARU | Jan. 15 | Jan. 17 at 9 a.m. |
| SS. TSINGTAO MARU | Jan. 17 | Jan. 19 at 9 a.m. |
| SS. HOTEN MARU | Jan. 20 | Jan. 22 at 9 a.m. |
| SS. DAIREN MARU | Jan. 23 | Jan. 25 at 9 a.m. |
| SS. TSINGTAO MARU | Jan. 26 | Jan. 28 at 9 a.m. |
| SS. HOTEN MARU | Jan. 29 | Jan. 31 at 9 a.m. |

**SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE**
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SS. KOGA MARU ..... Jan. 20

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## Positions Vacant

*Applicants for situations are requested not to enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose and cause no inconvenience if mislaid.*

SINGAPORE. Three first-class architectural draughtsmen. Full details of qualifications required. Address Box 348, NCDN. 10359

WANTED salesman for selling anthracite coal. Commission only. Address Box 346, NCDN. -577

REQUIRED by small British firm, young girl as typist and general office assistant. State nationality, age, experience and salary required. No objection to beginner. Address Box 352, NCDN. 10350

WANTED, stenographer, preferably American and with bookkeeping experience. Write stating qualifications. Box 351, NCDN. 10351

WANTED, qualified Chinese chief salesman/clerk, with good references and guarantee, for local retail stores. Address Box 207, NCDN. 10239

COMPLETE and practical training for those desiring to become private Secretaries.. Farmer's Commercial College, 264 Kiangse Road. Telephone 14967. -6762

WANTED British master with B.O.T. licence. Mail written application and copies of all references to Box 302, NCDN. 10299

LADY canvasser wanted by interior decorating firm. Applications must give age, nationality, previous experience and salary expected. Only experienced need apply. Write Box 311, NCDN. -521

OFFICE assistant, U.S. firm exporting embroideries; shorthand, typing, calculations, general office work, good English essential. State age, nationality, experience and salary. Address Box 312, NCDN. -523

## Positions Wanted

*Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of four dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.65.*

THOROUGHLY efficient male stenotypist-secretary, experienced, desires employment. Faithful, intelligent worker. Salary $175. Box 324, NCDN. -545

RUSSIAN chauffeur-mechanic, many years' experience, reliable, honest, sober, 1A references, requires immediate position. Box 326, NCDN. -549

QUALIFIED European salesman, speaks Japanese fluently, excellent references. Address M. Matthews, 38/3 Victor Emmanuel. -547

WELL-educated Chinese of 24, good manners and hardworker, perfect English and little French, fond of fine arts, needs immediate occupation of any capacity. Address Box 327, NCDN. -551

MUSICIAN, first-class, from Vienna open for engagement. Flute, saxaphone, accordion. Also gives expert tuition these instruments. Please telephone 71508 (Room 6.) -501

WELL-known young British merchant closed down North-China due conditions, seeks position. Import/export/factory/journalistic experience. Speaks several Chinese dialects. Address Box 168, NCDN. -269

SCULPTRESS, recently from Italy, with European reputation, seeks permanent position with reputed local architectural firm. Box 197, NCDN. -312

## Educational

GERMAN language lessons and German shorthand lessons by experienced German lady-teacher. Beginners and advanced. 868 Bubbling Well Road, Flat 117, Telephone 33833. -560

JAPANESE lady desires lessons in Shanghai dialect twice weekly, at her own residence in French Concession, from a competent Chinese lady-teacher. Address Box 354, NCDN. 10357

CHINESE gentleman speaking German, French, English, gives Shanghai dialect/Mandarin lessons, easy method. Box 353, NCDN. -579

PIANO lessons. Chord system. Easy method for adults. A1 references. $15 monthly. Twice weekly. Telephone 74393. -555

FIGUEIREDO'S School. Dependable. Shorthand, Typewriting, English, etc. Crystal-clear explanations. 54 Garden Apartments, 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 10060

FRENCH lessons by experienced French teacher. Moderate fees. Telephone 85174, Madame Bernard, 9-10 a.m. and 2-4 p.m. -429

LADY speaking French and English, seeks position as bar-maid. Box 315, NCDN. -525

PARISIAN lady, good teacher, gives French lessons at her/pupil's home. Box 307, NCDN. -511

SINGING, Piano lessons by Mrs. F. Kann, graduated Petrograd Conservatory, 150 Route des Soeurs, Apartment 6, Telephone 73632. -325

FRENCH lady gives French lessons at pupil's home. Address Box 202, NCDN. -329

## Personal

TO Briton, 39 age, from Hongkong. I received your letter, please send me your address or telephone, otherwise I cannot communicate with you. Lonesome. -561

WILL applicant possessing first-class B.O.T. steam and diesel certificate and giving address 284 Dixwell Road, please Telephone 72073 at 6 p.m. 10358

YOUNG widow of independent means, wishes to communicate with dependable gentleman, not over 55 years of age, to settle down and help her to manage her business. Broad-minded. Nationality no objection. Reply Agent, 208 Kimseng Road, Singapore. -564

INDEPENDENT European lady, vivacious and attractive, having no connections in Shanghai, wishes to meet gentleman 40-50 of same disposition. Address Box 288, NCDN. -476

## Lost

LOST D/O. No. 81/1. The above Customs stamped delivery order covering 26 cases foreign medicines, marked 51238/6-9 in triangle C.E.I.B. below, etc., ss. Fooshing, from Hongkong December 15, 1937. App. No. 18/2/4891, have been lost and are declared null and void. Bayer Pharma Co. 10356

## Motor Cars and Cycles

BABY Austin tourer just overhauled and ducoed, four new tyres. Sacrifice $750. Address Box 287, NCDN. -475

FOR SALE, three 1934 Chevrolet trucks. Two trucks $2,300 each, one truck $2,500. Telephone 19351. -583

MORRIS Cowley saloon, excellent condition, paint, tyres, battery, as new, $875 cash no offers. Address Box 322, NCDN. 10336

BUICK sedan, bought end 1937, the car has been little used and is as new. Bargain. Address Box 323, NCDN. 10336

CASH sale sedan Ford, 1937 model, 18,000 kilometers, in perfect order, US$600 or nearest offer. Owner leaving. Telephone 72223 during office hours. -572

**WE offer cash for used cars and trucks. Apply Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165.** -6868

USED cars bought and sold Continental Sales Co. 863 Avenue Foch, Telephone 74500. -436

**IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors, authorized Ford and Lincoln dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400.** 10007

## Boats

HOUSE boat, small size, wanted to rent or to purchase. Preferably with small kerosene engine. Reply Box 342, NCDN. -573

## Wanted to Purchase

PIANO wanted, any condition, will pay good price. Telephone 73606. -548

PIANO-accordion wanted, first-class make and condition. Also lessons required. Address Box 328, NCDN. -554

WANTED to purchase, second-hand printing press; must be very cheap. Address Box 345, NCDN. -576

WANTED 4 cu. ft. electric refrigerator, around $300. Telephone 74634 or address Box 340, NCDN. 10344

## Radios

RADIOS promptly repaired, Telephone 13750. Ask for Mr. Stewart. Complete service Philco, Zenith, Westinghouse, all leading makes. Oldest, best equipped in Shanghai. American Radio Equipment Co. 10009

FOR SALE. Short-wave receiver and transmitter set for amateurs. Price $135. Good condition. Box 257, NCDN. -409

NEW RCA Victor radios for hire. Vast choice. Reasonable rental Radio Corporation of Asia, 361/3 Foch. Telephone 82304. -316

## For Sale—Miscellaneous

ENGLISH microscope (Prior) two eyepieces, two objectives, magnification up to 440. Excellent condition. Box 325, NCDN. 546

IF you like to buy a pair of good shoes at low price, men's or women's, go to Thompson Shoe Co., 331 Szechuen Road, to try their discontinued odd sizes. -543

FOR SALE, cheap. Pipe-reed piano-organ. Full orchestral effects including Deagan chimes. Electrically operated. Can be played mechanically. 250 rolls selected music. Original price $24,000. Apply House 3, 750 Hart Road, 1-8 p.m. Telephone 31550. 10324

**NICK'S second-hand furniture store. Buying and selling new and second-hand furniture, household effects, etc. 146A Route des Sœurs, Telephone 73937.** -103

A nice stamp collection of China. British Colonies, neatly fixed on Octava Sheets, also thousands of stamps of China, British Colonies and America, fixed on booklets. Telephone 33971, from 2 to 5 p.m. No dealers. -261

JUST arrived large selection of service/chiffon stockings at Crown Hosiery, 239 Cardinal Mercier, Telephone 73539. -522

FOR SALE, new Persian lamb (caracul) lady's coat. Big size. To be seen any time. 246 Rue Porte de l'Ouest, corner Avenue Dubail. -323

LADIES valuable fur coats at bargain prices. 25 Rue du Consulat, apartment 63. 9-1, 3-6 p.m. -537

X-STITCH doylies, 10 cents, 72 x 90 in. Dinner-sets, $6.70. Applique runners, 35 cents. Mahjongg cloth, $1.50. Laundry bags $1.65. Coloured bed-spreads, $4.75. Lace and Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10252

ONE new 32 volt Delco lighting set. Offers to Box 313, NCDN. 10309

$295 or nearest offer Cine-kodak eight model 20 F3.5 complete with projector and accessories. Address 233 Kinnear Road. 10318

BACON (American) Armour Star Brand, 6/7 lb. each at $1.10 per lb. Telephone 19802 for prompt delivery. 10311

NEW piano-accordion, Soprani, 120-bass, 41 piano keys, for $500. 343 King Albert Apartment 5. -313

**SHIRTS made to measure. Genuine silk $6 50. "Duro," "Wemco," $7.50. "Tootal," $12.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road.** 10016

## Animals

THOROUGHBRED Aberdeen puppy (bitch), 1½ month, $50. Address Box 329, NCDN. -557

FOR SALE. Australian pony 14/3 hands high, 10 years old, for further particulars Telephone 17464. -552

NICE Y pony, suitable for lady, for sale. Address Box 350, NCDN. 10355

LOST. Jaimie, black brindle male Scotch terrier. Vicinity of Avenue Joffre, Route Winling. Reward if necessary. Telephone 78402. 1826 Avenue Joffre. 10343

WANTED to purchase crossbred or pony over 14, for country riding. Must be good jumper. Address Box 341, NCDN. 10342

FOR SALE: big 14-hand "Z" pony, magnificent jumper, beautiful trot, can be ridden by lady, carried 200 pounds past four hunts. Apply Box 320, NCDN. 10317

THOROUGHBRED police puppy, Telephone 76540 from noon to 1 p.m. -539

## Wanted to Rent

WANTED urgently two/three-roomed apartment with modern conveniences. State all particulars regarding rent, locality and further details. Address Box 331, NCDN. -562

LARGE room with all modern conveniences and full board, wanted. Western district. Address Box 338, NCDN. -571

WANTED by foreigner, furnished or partly, bedroom; vicinity of Race Course or Carter Road. Moderate rental. Address Box 332, NCDN. -563

WANTED by British couple, three-roomed housekeeping apartment, preferably unfurnished, in select western district. Please reply to Box 334, NCDN. -566

RESPONSIBLE British family requires small house preferably unfurnished, or three rooms and kitchen in private residence, select western district. Address Box 343, NCDN. -574

ONE/two-roomed, unfurnished flat required by quiet German lady. Address Box 349, NCDN. 10355

TWO business ladies require one furnished room with private bath, no board. Bubbling Well/Seymour Road. Box 284, NCDN. 10287

WANTED, five-roomed apartment or house, furnished or unfurnished, May 1. Reply giving locality and rent to Box 292, NCDN. -489

WANTED four or five furnished or unfurnished rooms with bathroom and kitchen, steamheating and hot water. Address Box 262, NCDN. -423

WANTED to rent three-roomed apartments. Address Post Office Box 1801. -408

RESPONSIBLE European couple (no children), returning from Europe end of January, want to rent apartment or house, furnished or unfurnished, three to five rooms, for six months or longer. State full particulars. Box 161, NCDN. -262

FOREIGN couple, no children, want small house with garden, furnished or unfurnished, March/August or longer. Rent below $150. Box 319, NCDN. -533

UNFURNISHED, two / three-roomed apartment required by European married couple. Reply full particulars to Box 295, NCDN. -492

## Offices, Shops, Godowns

**TO LET, large and small modern office space in the Chartered Bank Building, 18 The Bund. Space arranged to suit tenants' requirements. Apply Eric Davies, Room 214, Chartered Bank Building. Telephone 15874.** 10013

TO LET: office accommodation available in the new M.M. building, 9 Quai de France. For particulars apply to Cie. des Messageries Maritimes, 9 Avenue Edouard VII, Telephone 82034. 10316

**HONGKONG & Shanghai Bank Building and Wayfoong House: Modern offices to let. Apply Sub-Accountant's Department, Hongkong Bank.** 10048

GODOWN to let. Ground floor. Between Kiukiang and Nanking Roads. Apply Boyes, Bassett, Ltd., 215 Nanking Road. 10251

## Business Opportunities

SHUN Pao being read by every Chinese who possesses the greatest purchasing power. To insert your want advertisements in the Shun Pao classified column, will bring you surprising results. Office 309 Hankow Road, Telephone 93245/8. 10288

## Miscellaneous

EUROPEAN lady takes orders for dresses, remodels old fashions. Efficient work at moderate prices. Telephone 71865, 1218 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 5. -7087

## To Advertisers

**The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before Jan. 31 after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 29, 42, 51, 62, 63, 102 115, 126, 183, 218, 221, 250, 262, 266, 289.**

## Chinese Servants

AVAILABLE cook, cook-boy, clean, honest, reliable; 25 years' experience, English, American, French cooking. First-class recommendations. Address Box 337, NCDN. -569

HIGHLY recommended, excellent cook-boy, possesses good references. Address Box 333, NCDN. -565

GOOD Chinese servants available separately, from end of January. Cook-boy, coolie, baby amah, wash amah. Recommended by European family. Box 355 NCDN.

EXCELLENT cook-boy, speaks English, first-class cook. Clean and honest. Address Box 115, NCDN. -450

TELEPHONE 31217, Apartment 2, any time; really good cook-boy; refugee outport, British Consulate and other references. -373

72782 TELEPHONE. Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, etc., Foreign management. General Employment Agency, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -46

FIRST-class boy and cook-boy seeks position. Very clean, highly recommended. Address Box 306, NCDN. -508

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency (British) 3,000 satisfied international customers using our cook-boys, amahs, watchmen, chauffeurs. -119

## Dancing

LADY gives private lessons in ballroom dancing from 11-12 and 2-7 at 378 Roi Albert, Apartment 11. -365

MISS Lilian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -48

## Beauty Culture, etc.

*Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.*

**LADY gives general massage, manicure. 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road. Apartment 30, Second Floor.** 10020

## Houses and Land

FOR SALE, cheap, small apartment building, French Concession. Can convert to small hotel. Box 344, NCDN. -575

## Furnished Apartments

TO LET, furnished, by private English family, two or three rooms with board, in a charming apartment, near Bund, to one or two Englishmen. Address Box 335, NCDN. 10349

BEAUTIFUL, modern, two-roomed flat, 13th floor. Rent $200. Few fittings to be taken over, little furniture optional, available end of January. Box 336, NCDN. -568

TO LET, Bijou Apartments, 278 Hardoon Road, steamheated one and two-roomed apartments, furnished or unfurnished with bath and kitchenette. Independent entrances. Apply Caretaker or Telephone 34477. 10050

TWO-roomed flat with bathroom and kitchen near Seymour Road market. Furniture and fittings to be taken over. Modern conveniences. Telephone 37794, 12-2. -506

## Unfurnished Apartments

SINGLE apartment with kitchen and bath at 1810 Avenue Joffre, with central heating. Telephone 16437. 10344

TO EXCHANGE, two-roomed modern apartment, near Bubbling Well Road, rental only $80, for three, four, five-roomed apartment, Telephone 36761. -570

## Furnished Houses

TO RENT, house with four rooms, one bathroom. Furniture must be taken over. Please address 205 Route Remi or Telephone 77418. -544

FOR reasonable rental to good tenant. Bungalow, Great Western Road, near Columbia Country Club. Five rooms, kitchen, pantry, servants' room, verandah and cellars. Fair-sized garden. From middle March to October. Address Box 339, NCDN. 10341

## Unfurnished Houses

UNFURNISHED house available end of January, Yu Yuen Road, detached, three bathrooms, three stories, garden garage, central heating. Rent $220. Telephone 21579 12.30 to 1.30 p.m. or after 8. p.m.

HOUSE to let. Five-roomed, detached, new houses, with kitchen, pantry, bathroom, toilet, garage, verandah, garden, two box-rooms, servants' quarters, central heating system. From February 1, to responsible, educated Chinese only. Apply House 251, 253 Route Pere Huc, west of Culty Dairy, Avenue Joffre. -509

TO LET. GRANADA ESTATE 222-A Hungjao Road, desirable residence six main rooms and three bathrooms—garage, etc. Apply Harrisons, King & Irwin, Ltd., 549 Szechuen Road. 10049

## Rooms Without Board

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms for men. **Club facilities. Navy Y.M.C.A.** 10009

ONE/two rooms, furnished, kitchen, with steam-heating. Next Jessfield Park, Brenan Road, 37 Lane, House 109. -510

## Rooms with Board

COMFORTABLE two-roomed flat, bathroom, verandah, garden, garage; steam heat. Quiet family. Western district. Telephone 21764. 10345

200 Chengtu Road. One double room with board, near bus lines and shopping district. Telephone 32916. -435

THE Gardens, 90 Route des Soeurs. Board residence available for married couple. Private bathroom, large south verandah, steamheating. -527


**GRADE "A" MILK**
*(Pasteurised)*

We have only recently received a partial shipment of our herd owing to lack of transportation so we are able to supply our well-known Milk and Cream to those who will make an early application.

**Housewives :—**
Please note our prices.

*MILK*
Quart Bottle ..... 60 cts.
Pint Bottle ....... 35 cts.
½ Pint Bottle .... 20 cts.

*CREAM*
Quart Bottle ..... $3.30
Pint Bottle ....... $1.80
½ Pint Bottle .... $1.00
¼ Pint Bottle .... 60 cts.

**Columbia Dairy Inc.**
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In applying for positions copies of references and not originals should be sent.

## *Vessels Due To-day*

| From | | From | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEW YORK: | C. Florence | OTARU: | Antilochus |
| | | TIENTSIN: | Shinai |
| | | DAIREN: | Tsingtao Maru |

## *Due at Future Dates*

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited on her voyage to Shanghai.

### EUROPE AND STRAITS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **From COPENHAGEN** | | |
| India | 1/12 | 7/2 |
| Java | 30/12 | 11/3 |
| **From GOTHENBURG** | | |
| Talabot | 20/12 | 12/2 |
| Talleyrand | 16/1 | 12/3 |
| **From FINLAND** | | |
| Talleyrand | 10/1 | 12/3 |
| **From GDYNIA** | | |
| Eumaeus | 13/12 | 3/2 |
| Mentor | 10/1 | 3/3 |
| **From GLASGOW** | | |
| Deucalion | 3/12 | 21/1 |
| Patroclus | 17/12 | 1/2 |
| Memnon | 31/12 | 16/2 |
| Antenor | 14/1 | 1/3 |
| **From LIVERPOOL** | | |
| Lycaon | 3/12 | 18/1 |
| Cyclops | 31/12 | 15/2 |
| Memnon | 7/1 | 16/2 |
| Calchas | 14/1 | 24/2 |
| **From LONDON** | | |
| Soudan | 10/12 | 23/1 |
| Ranchi | 16/12 | 23/1 |
| Yasukuni M. | 23/12 | 27/1 |
| Ranpura | 30/12 | 6/2 |
| Hakone M. | 6/1 | 13/2 |
| Rawalpindi | 13/1 | 20/2 |
| Burdwan | 7/1 | 21/2 |
| **From HAMBURG** | | |
| Elbe | 10/12 | 18/1 |
| Panama | 15/11 | 19/1 |
| Gneisenau | 24/12 | 27/1 |
| Coburg | 7/1 | 11/2 |
| Mentor | 14/1 | 3/3 |
| Java | 14/1 | 11/3 |
| **From ROTTERDAM** | | |
| Leverkusen | 8/12 | 22/1 |
| Rheinland | 23/12 | 5/2 |
| Tjikembang | 29/12 | 11/2 |
| Burgenland | 5/1 | 19/2 |
| **From ANTWERP** | | |
| Tjikembang | 19/12 | 11/2 |
| Fulda | 29/12 | 15/2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **From GIBRALTAR** | | |
| Rawalpindi | 17/1 | 20/2 |
| **From MARSEILLES** | | |
| F. Roussel | 23/12 | 26/1 |
| Athos II | 6/1 | 3/2 |
| **From NAPLES** | | |
| Hakone M. | 15/1 | 13/2 |
| **From TRIESTE** | | |
| C. Verde | 4/1 | 29/1 |
| Volpi | 20/12 | 6/2 |
| **From PORT SAID** | | |
| Gneisenau | 7/1 | 27/1 |
| India | 9/1 | 7/2 |
| Talabot | 15/1 | 12/2 |
| **From SUEZ** | | |
| Eumaeus | 3/1 | 3/2 |
| Rheinland | 4/1 | 5/2 |
| **From ADEN** | | |
| C. Verde | 11/1 | 29/1 |
| Ranpura | 16/1 | 6/2 |
| **From COLOMBO** | | |
| Yasukuni M. | 14/1 | 27/1 |
| Patroclus | 16/1 | 1/2 |
| **From SINGAPORE** | | |
| Elbe | 1/1 | 18/1 |
| Leverkusen | 12/1 | 22/1 |
| Soudan | 14/1 | 23/1 |
| **From SOERABAIA** | | |
| Tjinegara | 13/1 | 28/1 |
| Tjisaroea | 16/1 | 4/2 |
| **From SAMARANG** | | |
| Tjisaroea | 17/1 | 4/2 |
| **From BALIKPAPAN** | | |
| Tjinegara | 17/1 | 28/1 |
| **From MANILA** | | |
| Deucalion | 15/1 | 21/1 |
| **From SAIGON** | | |
| F. Roussel | 17/1 | 26/1 |
| **From HONGKONG** | | |
| See "China Ports" below. | | |

### AMERICA AND JAPAN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **From NEW YORK** | | |
| Grete Maersk | 10/12 | 25/1 |
| Java. Prince | — | 30/1 |
| Eskbank | 7/12 | 2/2 |
| Silverwalnut | 23/12 | 8/2 |
| C. Bedford | 18/12 | 15/2 |
| Stentor | 27/12 | 17/2 |
| Tweedbank | 7/1 | 25/2 |
| **From SAVANNAH** | | |
| Eskbank | 12/12 | 2/2 |
| **From VANCOUVER** | | |
| Talthybius | 27/12 | 22/1 |
| Myrtlebank | — | 25/1 |
| **From SEATTLE** | | |
| Tyndareus | 19/1 | 28/2 |
| **From LOS ANGELES** | | |
| Stentor | 17/1 | 17/2 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **From HONGKONG** | | |
| See "China Ports" below. | | |
| **From OTARU** | | |
| Agamemnon | 28/12 | 20/1 |
| Bhutan | 10/1 | 23/1 |
| **From NAGOYA** | | |
| Bhutan | 17/1 | 23/1 |
| **From OSAKA** | | |
| Haruna M. | 17/1 | 23/1 |
| **From KOBE** | | |
| Agamemnon | 17/1 | 20/1 |
| Talthybius | 17/1 | 22/1 |
| **From MIIKE** | | |
| Zuiderkerk | 1/2 | 4/2 |

### AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **From LOUR. MARQUES** | | |
| Tegelberg | 8/12 | 22/1 |
| Harmattan | — | 7/2 |
| **From DURBAN** | | |
| Tegelberg | 20/12 | 22/1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **From MELBOURNE** | | |
| Tanda | 4/1 | 9/2 |
| Nankin | 1/2 | 9/3 |
| **From BRISBANE** | | |
| Tanda | 16/1 | 9/2 |

### CHINA PORTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **From DAIREN** | | |
| Hoten M. | 17/1 | 20/1 |
| Tjisalak | 19/1 | 22/1 |
| Dairen M. | 20/1 | 23/1 |
| Tsingtao M. | 23/1 | 26/1 |
| **From TIENTSIN** | | |
| Kwaisang | 10/1 | 18/1 |
| Taiseunhong | 16/1 | 20/1 |
| Shuntien | 19/1 | 22/1 |
| **From CHITUNG** | | |
| Liwo | 17/1 | 17/1 |
| **From CHANGWAHKONG** | | |
| Suiwo | 19/1 | 19/1 |
| **From HSINKONG** | | |
| Wusueh | 17/1 | 17/1 |
| Tungwo | 18/1 | 18/1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **From HSINSENKONG** | | |
| Shunwo | 17/1 | 17/1 |
| **From HONGKONG** | | |
| Lycaon | 14/1 | 18/1 |
| Panama | 16/1 | 19/1 |
| Shantung | 15/1 | 19/1 |
| Kaying | 14/1 | 19/1 |
| Yusang | 14/1 | 19/1 |
| Wosang | 16/1 | 21/1 |
| Taiyuan | 17/1 | 22/1 |
| Kiungchow | 19/1 | 23/1 |
| Chekiang | 18/1 | 23/1 |
| Suiyang | 20/1 | 24/1 |
| Liangchow | 21/1 | 26/1 |
| Yunnan | 24/1 | 28/1 |
| Kiangsu | 25/1 | 29/1 |

## *Vessels Leaving*

### NORTH CHINA COAST

**FAUSANG Jan. 17.** TSINGTAO.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 10 a.m. "A" and "B" Saloon Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 17-1

**SHENGKING Jan. 18.** WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—From French Bund on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at noon. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 18-1

**HUNAN Jan. 19.** TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN. — From French Bund on Thursday, Jan. 19, at 9 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 19-1

**LYCAON Jan. 19.** DAIREN.—For freight and passage apply agents, Butterfield & Swire, 21 French Bund. Tel. 82020. 19-1

**YUSANG Jan. 21.** CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Saturday, Jan. 21, at 11 a.m. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 21-1

**WOSANG Jan. 23.** CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Monday, Jan. 23. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 23-1

**CHAKSANG Jan. 24.** CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Tuesday, Jan. 24. "A" and "B" Saloon Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 24-1

## *Vessels Leaving*

### SOUTH CHINA COAST

**SINKIANG Jan. 17.** SWATOW, HONGKONG, HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG.—From French Bund on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 9 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 17-1

**TAKSANG Jan. 18.** HONGKONG, KWONGCHOWWAN, HAIPHONG and HOIHOW.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at noon. For freight apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 18-1

**YUNNAN Jan. 18.** AMOY and HONGKONG.—From French Bund on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 9 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 18-1

**KWAISANG Jan. 19.** SWATOW and HONGKONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Thursday, Jan. 19, at 2 p.m. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 19-1

**KAYING Jan. 20.** SWATOW and HONGKONG.—From French Bund on Friday, Jan. 20, at 11 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 20-1

**SHANTUNG Jan. 21.** SWATOW, HONGKONG, KWONGCHOWWAN, HOIHOW and HAIPHONG.—From French Bund on Saturday, Jan. 21, at 11 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 21-1

**TAISEUNHONG Jan. 21.** SWATOW, HONGKONG, KWONGCHOWWAN, HAIPHONG and PAKHOI.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Saturday, Jan. 21. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 21-1

### JAPAN

**DEUCALION Jan. 22.** KOBE, OSAKA, YOKOHAMA and OTARU.—For freight and passage apply Agents, Butterfield & Swire, 21 French Bund. Tel. 82020. 22-1

### STRAITS AND EUROPE

**CARTHAGE Jan. 17.** MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR and LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID and MALTA.—Last tender leaves Customs Jetty 8.30 a.m. Tuesday, January 17. Hand packages only accepted by the Tender. Heavy Baggage received into Lighter at Customs Jetty between 2 and 3 p.m. on Monday, January 16. Customs Permit required for any nailed cases. For Freight and Passage Apply to:—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, 27 The Bund. Tel. No. 11428. 17-1

**ANTILOCHUS Jan. 18.** HAVRE, LIVERPOOL and BROMBOROUGH.—For Freight apply Agents, Butterfield & Swire, 21 French Bund. Tel. 82020. 18-1

**VICTORIA Jan. 19.** NAPLES and GENOA via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, MASSOWAH and PORT SAID.—The Lloyd Triestino m.v. Victoria will sail from Shanghai on January 19, 1939, at 10 a.m. sharp. For Freight and Passage apply Lloyd Triestino, 26 The Bund. Tel. 16885. 19-1

**AGAMEMNON Jan. 21.** MARSEILLES, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and GLASGOW.—For Freight and Passage apply Agents, Butterfield & Swire, 21 French Bund. Tel. 82020. 21-1

**SAUERLAND Jan. 23.** GENOA, ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG via PORTS.—(Captain W. Teegen), on or about January 23, 1939. For freight or passage please apply to Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Filiale Shanghai, 20 Canton Road. Tel. 18709. 23-1

**BHUTAN Jan. 24.** MARSEILLES, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, LONDON, HULL, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM and ANTWERP via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, PORT SUDAN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.—For Freight Apply to:—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, 27 The Bund. Tel. No. 11428. 24-1

**PEIPING Jan. 29.** ALGIERS, ORAN, CASABLANCA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, OSLO and GOTHENBURG via HONGKONG.—The Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.'s m.s. "Peiping" will leave Shanghai on or about January 29, for the above mentioned ports. Through Bills of Lading to all Scandinavian and Baltic ports. Cargo for U.K. ports accepted on Optional Bs/L. For freight and passage please apply to The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd., Hamilton House, Foochow Road Entrance. Tel. 11330. 29-1

**FELIX ROUSSEL Feb. 3.** MARSEILLES via HONGKONG SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ and PORT SAID.—Messageries Maritimes, 9 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. 82034. 3-2

### AMERICA

**KUNIKAWA M. Jan. 25.** NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE via SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES. For freight please apply to Showa Shipping Co., Ltd., 130 Hankow Road. Tel. Nos. 18650, 18659 and 16118. 25-1

## *Vessels Discharging*

**TRITON.** The m.s. Triton, from Oslo via ports is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns is to be borne by Consignees. Any claims against this vessel must be sent in within fifteen (15) days after vessel's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf, at 9 a.m. January 19, when Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Agents, 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11369. 17-1

**C. OF FLORENCE.** The American & Manchurian Line steamship City of Florence, from U.S.A. via Ports.—This steamer is now discharging her cargo (except Prohibited Articles and Dangerous Goods) at Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their cargo. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" will further be requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. All risk of fire at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by Consignees of cargo. All Claims against this steamer must be sent in before January 31, 1939, or they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo will be examined on Monday, January 23, at 9 a.m. Bills of Lading must be produced at the examination. Lacey & Cannan, Ltd., Agents, American & Manchurian Line. 18-1

## *Post Office Notices*

Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is requested in order to make connection with the below-mentioned closing times.
(Last connecting time from Sub-Offices to Head Office is 19.35 on week days and 19.05 on Sunday).

| *Date and Destination* | *Per* | *Reg.* | *Ord.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TUESDAY, Jan. 17.** | | | |
| Tsingtao and Dairen ..... | Dairen M. | *20.00 | 7.15 |
| H'kong Canton Aust. N.Z. S.S. Ceylon India Suez (Y) and Europe (Y) .. | Carthage | *20.00 | 7.15 |
| Tsingtao ................ | Fausang | 7.30 | 8.00 |
| Ningpo ................ | Tembien | 12.30 | 13.00 |
| Haimen Che. ............ | Santarem | 13.30 | 14.00 |
| Nantung ................ | Nantung M. | 14.30 | 15.00 |
| Kiangpei Offices east of Jukao ................ | Liwo | 16.30 | 17.00 |
| Wenchow ................ | C. Paolini | 19.30 | 20.00 |
| **WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.** | | | |
| Amoy and Hongkong .... | Hunnan | *20.00 | 7.15 |
| U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia | Shengking | 8.30 | 10.00 |
| Weihaiwei Chefoo Tientsin | Shengking | 9.30 | 10.00 |
| Hongkong and Haiphong .. | Taksang | 9.30 | 10.00 |
| Haimen Che. ............ | Hanna | 12.30 | 13.00 |
| Foochow ................ | Norse Carrier x | 19.30 | 20.00 |
| **THURSDAY, Jan. 19.** | | | |
| Japan Korea via Nagasaki | Shanghai M. | *20.00 | 7.15 |
| Tsingtao and Dairen ..... | Tsingtao M. | *20.00 | 7.15 |
| Formosa via Keelung .... | Tyosa M. | *20.00 | 7.30 |
| H'kong Canton Aust. N.Z. Manila S.S. Ceylon India Suez Europe via Suez .. | Victoria | A *20.00 | 7.30 |
| Swatow and Hongkong ... | Kwaisang | 11.30 | 12.00 |
| Kwangtung ............ | Kwaisang | 11.30 | 12.00 |
| H'kong Canton Aust. N.Z. Manila ............ | Pres. Pierce x | 12.30 | 13.00 |

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for S.S., F.M.S., Ceylon, India, Egypt, E-Soudan, Italy and other countries, closes at closes at 16.00 on 18th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Y Superscribed correspondence.
Z Parcel mail only.

**Ocean Mails for Europe and America.**

Via Siberia by steamer to Tientsin or Chinwangtao for transmission.
Next steamer mails will be closed as follows :—
ss. Carthage, via Suez, January 17, due London February 18.
ss. Victoria, via Suez, January 19, due London February 13.
ss. Agamemnon, via Suez, January 20, due London February 24.

**Air Mails**

Imperial Airways Service (Hongkong-Bangkok-London and Hongkong-Bangkok-Singapore-Australia) per ss. Carthage, at 7.15 a.m. on January 17, and due Bracciano, Italy, on January 29, and London on January 30.
Pan American Airways Service (Hongkong-San Francisco) per ss. Victoria, at 7.30 a.m. on Jan. 19, and due San Francisco on January 28.
Neth (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Bandoeng-Amsterdam) per ss. Carthage, at 7.15 a.m. on January 17, and due Amsterdam on January 31, and London on February 1.
Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per available steamer to Hongkong for transmission to Saigon.
Air-France (Hanoi-Marseilles) from Hongkong per available steamer to Hanoi every Saturday.
Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service :—Air mails close daily at 8 p.m.

**Domestic Air Mail**

Air mails for Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line close at 12.00 (At Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 11.30 a.m.
Air mails for Ningsia, Shensi, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west thereof are to be forwarded to Hongkong for further transmission by the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

**Train Mail**

Light mails for or via Pengpu, Wuhu, N.S.R. and Lunghai (east of Yunho; Tungshan and Kaifeng) close daily, at 9.30 p.m.
Light mails for or via Hangchow close daily at 9 a.m. and 9.30 p.m., for Sungkiang, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih and Linping closes daily at 9 a.m.
Light mails for Kiangpei Offices west and north of Jukao via Chinkiang close daily at 9.30 p.m.
Light mails for Hankow, Wuchang and Hangyang by occasional sailings direct to Hankow.
Light mails for or via River Ports beyong Nanchang per available steamer via Wenchow.

## *Vessels Discharging*

**SILVERYEW.** The m/v "Silveryew" from United States and way ports.—The vessel is now discharging all her cargo (except Opium and Munition of War) at the Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. (Consignees of bulk cargo, will further be required to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weights of such cargo whilst it is being landed.) All claims against this vessel must be sent within fourteen days from date of vessel's arrival, or they will not be recognized. All risk of fire at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by the Consignees of cargo. Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Holt's Wharf, Pootung on Saturday, January 21, at 9.00 a.m. when Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will attend. Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V. 18-1

**ZUIDERKERK.** The H.E.A.L. ss. Zuiderkerk, from Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Genoa arrived on January 14, and has discharged her cargo at the Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bs/L for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at Wharf and Godowns to be borne by consignees. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within 10 days after arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo will be examined at above Wharf by Messrs. Scurr, Tanner & Co., on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 10 a.m. It is necessary to produce Bills of Lading also Shippers Invoice at the examination. Java-China-Japan Line, Agentschap Shanghai N.V., General Agents: Holland-East Asia Line, 133 Szechuen Road. (Tel. Nos. 16247 (4) Lines). 18-1

**TAI YIN.** The m.s. Tai Yin, from New York via ports is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hunt's Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns is to be borne by Consignees. Any claims against this vessel must be sent in within fifteen (15) days after vessel's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hunt's Wharf at 9 a.m. on January 21, 1939, when Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance. Dodwell & Ltd., Agents, 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11369. 19-1

## *Yesterday's Arrivals*

| *Name* | *From* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|
| Com. Paolini | Wenchow | C.I.N. |
| Taksang | Tientsin | Jardine |
| Hunan | Tientsin | B.&S. |
| Yunnan | Hongkong | B.&S. |
| Don Luis | Wenchow | C.A.S.S. |
| Takunan M. | Japan | Y.K.K. |
| Whangpu | N'dookong | B.&S. |
| Kenilworth | Japan | Y.K.K. |
| Ada | Wenchow | T.C.C. |
| Silveryew | Hongkong | J.C.J.L. |
| Chingning M. | Tsungming | N.K.K. |
| Ave-Maria | Tungchow | Tung Lee |
| Tejo | T'iungkong | I.C.R.N. |
| Nantung M. | Nantung | N.K.K. |
| Morioka M. | Japan | N.Y.K. |
| Haichang | Dairen | D.K.K. |
| Wantung | Tungchow | B.&S. |
| Fukwang | Returned | A.P.C. |
| Haikong | Hsinkong | G.M.C. |
| Shengking | Tientsin | B.&S. |

## *Yesterday's Departures*

| *Name* | *Flag* | *Despatcher* |
|---|---|---|
| Kiangting | Ger. | Foo Hwa |
| Luise | Ger. | Keh Lee |
| Hertha | Ger. | G.F.E. |
| Etizen M. | Jap. | — |
| Tseangtah | Br. | C.I.&E.L. |
| Changteh | Br. | B.&S. |
| Wusueh | Br. | B.&S. |
| Patti | Ital. | Chang Yuen |
| C'stine Moller | Br. | Mollers' |
| Shunwo | Br. | Jardine |
| Don Joao | Port. | Chu Foong |
| Liwo | Br. | Jardine |
| Faro | Port. | P.N.&T. |
| Fongshan M. | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| Zuiderkerk | Net. | J.C.J.L. |
| Regensburg | Ger. | Melchers |
| Meinan | Am. | S.V.O.C. |
| Daishin M. | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| Fukwang | Br. | A.P.C. |
| Szechuen | Br. | B.&S. |
| Chialing M. | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| Wilford | Nor. | K.M.A. |
| Hayama M. | Jap. | Y.K.K. |
| Henderson | Am. | — |
| Utide M. | Jap. | Y.K.K. |
| Daviken | Nor. | Melchers |
| G. Diederichsen | Dan. | Melchers |
| Queen Victoria | Br. | H.G.&R. |

## *In Harbour or Dock*

| *Name* | *Flag* | *Berthed* |
|---|---|---|
| Alice Moller | Br. | Buoys 11-12 |
| Aliki | Gre. | P.W.E. |
| Asiatica | Br. | H.Y. |
| Camilla II | Br. | H.Y. |
| Carmen Moller | Br. | Y.P.D.W. |
| Carthage | Br. | Buoys 11-12 |
| Cottonlight | Br. | Y.P.D.W. |
| Dairen M. | Jap. | W.W. |
| Dachi M. | Jap. | Buoys 23-24 |
| Derrymore | Br. | Buoys 15-16 |
| Eli'beth Moller | Br. | I.D.W. |
| Elsie Moller | Br. | K.L.Y.W. |
| Erica Moller | Br. | I.D.W. |
| Fauang | Br. | K.L.Y.W. |
| Festa | Port. | Mc. W. |
| Forest | Br. | Buoys 31-32 |
| Frosty Moller | Br. | Buoys 30-30a |
| Fuhwo | Br. | I.D. |
| Gran | Pan. | H.S.W. |
| Hafthor | Nor. | Buoys 23-24 |
| Heinsen | Br. | I.D.W. |
| Henrik | Nor. | Mc. W. |
| Horan M. | Jap. | Y.P.D.W. |
| Jessie Moller | Br. | Y.P.D.W. |
| Kiangnan | Ger. | C.D.W. |
| Kintang | Br. | C.D.W. |
| Kondor | Ger. | K.L.Y.W. |
| Kunishima M. | Jap. | N.Y.K.M.W. |
| Lilian Moller | Br. | Buoys 31-32 |
| Livatho | Gre. | Mc. W. |
| Liu Hsing | — | C.L.T.B 2-3 |
| Louise Moller | Br. | I.D.W. |
| Marie Moller | Br. | Y.P.D. |
| Marion Moller | Br. | I.D. |
| Minho | Port. | H.S.W. |
| Nancy Moller | Jap. | M.B.K.L.W. |
| Needwood | Pan. | K.L.Y.B. 1-2 |
| Nils Moller | Br. | I.D.W. |
| Nolisement | Br. | Buoys 33-34 |
| Norah Moller | Br. | Y.P.D.W. |
| Norse Carrier | Pan. | C.N.C.B. 1-2 |
| Oakbank | Br. | Buoys 13-14 |
| Orfor | Br. | Buoys 34-35 |
| Pluto | Ital. | Buoys 18-19 |
| Produce | Nor. | K.L.Y.W. |
| Prosper | Nor. | Mc. W. |
| Santarem | Port. | K.L.Y.Y.W. |
| Shinhwa | Br. | Mc. W. |
| Shinton M. | Jap. | M.B.K.U.W. |
| Shinyu | Br. | Y.P.D.W. |
| Shukwang | Br. | A.P.C.L.W |
| Sinkiang | Br. | C.N.C.W. |
| Store Nordiske | Dan. | Buoys 19-20 |
| Suishan | Br. | C.D.W. |

## *Weather, Time and Tide*

| Tuesday, January 17, 1939 (27th day of 11th moon) | SICCAWEI January 15 16.00 | 21.00 | January 16 4.00 | 9.00 | GUTZLAFF 9.00 | 14.00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer inches | 30.17 | 30.20 | 30.16 | 30.22 | — | — |
| at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.) | —0.03 | —0.04 | —0.05 | —0.04 | — | — |
| at 32 F. ( ,, ,, 12 hrs.) | —0.04 | —0.02 | —0.01 | +0.02 | — | — |
| Wind (direction) | SE | ESE | E | E | — | — |
| ,, (miles per hour) | 9.9 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.2 | — | — |
| Temperature (Fahr.) | 37.°0 | 41.°2 | 43.°3 | 52.°2 | — | — |
| Humidity % | 28 | 82 | 88 | 84 | — | — |
| Nebulosity (0 to 10) | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | — | — |
| Rainfall inches | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| Siccawei Abridged Report January 15 | Mean 1939 | 24 hours variation | Previous average same period (66 years) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer (mean 4 obs.) | 30.21 | —0.04 | 30.32 |
| Temp. Min. 33.°3 Max. 63.°5 | 48.°4 | —5.°1 | 37.°8 |
| Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches) | 0.20 | — | 0.74 |

| Date ................ | 17/1 | 18/1 | 19/1 | 20/1 | 21/1 | 22/1 | 23/1 | 24/1 | 25/1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises at Shanghai...... | 6.54 | 6.54 | 6.54 | 6.53 | 6.53 | 6.53 | 6.52 | 6.52 | 6.51 |
| Sun sets at Shanghai ...... | 5.14 | 5.15 | 5.16 | 5.17 | 5.18 | 5.19 | 5.20 | 5.21 | 5.22 |
| Moon rises at Shanghai .... | 4.01 | 4.50 | 5.35 | 6.16 | 6.55 | 7.30 | 8.03 | 8.35 | 9.07 |
| Moon sets at Shanghai .... | 14.39 | 15.29 | 16.21 | 17.12 | 18.06 | 18.59 | 19.51 | 20.44 | 21.38 |
| Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18.00 | 8.21 | 9.05 | 9.43 | 10.16 | 10.45 | 11.18 | 12.12 | 12.40 | 13.15 |
| Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18.00 | 14.07 | 14.42 | 15.18 | 15.54 | 16.25 | 16.55 | 17.26 | 17.58 | 6.00 |
| H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18.00 | 10.38 | 11.18 | 11.45 | 12.17 | 12.47 | 13.18 | 13.40 | 14.34 | 14.53 |
| Height above LLW. (feet).. | 8.20 | 9.00 | — | 7.20 | 7.93 | 8.70 | 8.39 | 8.30 | 7.70 |


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